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ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

OR
HISTORY OF LITERATURE,
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN,

ON AN ENLARGED PLAN.

CONTAINING
SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING WORKS,
PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH;

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF SUCH AS ARE OF LESS CONSEQUENCE,
WITH SHORT CHARACTERS;

NOTICES, OR REVIEWS OF VALUABLE FOREIGN BOOKS;
CRITICISMS ON NEW PIECES OF MUSIC AND WORKS OF ART;

AND THE
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE OF EUROPE, &c.

“ At hæc omnia ita tractari præcipimus, ut non, Criticorum more, in laude et
“ censura tempus teratur; sed plane *historice* RES IPSÆ narrentur, *judicium*
“ *parcius* interponatur.” BACON *de historia literaria conscribenda.*

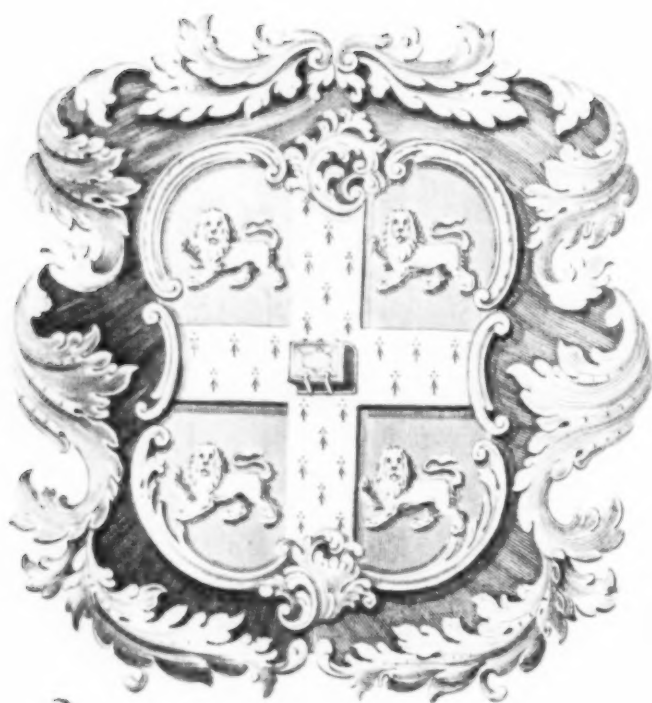
V O L. VI.

FROM JANUARY, TO APRIL INCLUSIVE, 1790.

L O N D O N:

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Academia Cantabrigiensis
Liber.

T H E
ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

For JANUARY, 1790.

ART. I. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay; with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island.* Compiled from authentic Papers, which have been obtained from the several Departments. To which are added, the Journals of Lieutenants Shortland, Watts, Ball, and Captain Marshall; with an Account of their New Discoveries. Embellished with 55 Copper-plates; the Maps and Charts taken from actual Surveys, and the Plans and Views drawn on the Spot, by Capt. Hunter, Lieuts. Shortland, Watts, Dawes, Bradley, Capt. Marshall, &c. 4to. p. 372. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. Stockdale. 1789.

SUCH a bold undertaking as the voyage to Botany Bay, must naturally excite public curiosity; and it were to be wished that it had been gratified by the sight of those authentic papers from which this compilation has been spun. The dispatches, from men whose business it is to act, and not to turn periods artificially, in general contain some information, which strikes most forcibly in its first simple dress; and, should they be written by a speculative man, the reflections made on the spot might chance to be warm, consistent, and instructive; but they are almost impertinent, when they are coolly inserted only to swell the work, and absorb matters of fact.

The volume before us opens, rather awkwardly, with anecdotes of governor Phillip; not that those anecdotes are superfluous, though they are written in an affected style of mock sublimity, but apparently misplaced: if, instead of beginning, they had concluded the volume, what may now be considered as an intrusion, might have gratified the curiosity of the reader, who had been so far interested by the exploits of governor Phillip, as to wish to become more intimately acquainted with him. The main subject of a work is the first object of enquiry; and till a man has distinguished himself, it is of little consequence to the public what was his origin.

These anecdotes inform us, that Arthur Phillip, who, like Drake, Dampier, and Cook, has raised himself by his merit and services to distinction and command, is the son of Jacob Phillip, a native of Frankfort, and Elizabeth Herbert, whose original name was Breach, widow of captain Herbert of the navy; that he was born in the city of London, and parish of All-hallows, Bread-street, October 11, 1738, and sent by his father, who supported his family by teaching the languages, to the school of Greenwich, as a proper preparative for the navy. At the age of sixteen he commenced his marine career, under capt. Everet, and participated in his misfortunes and successes through a seven years' war; that he was made lieutenant of the Stirling-castle by Sir George Pocock, at Havannah, in 1761; and at the peace in 1763 married, retired to Lyndhurst, and there became farmer. Soon tiring, however, with a life of comparative indolence, he offered his services in the line of his profession to Portugal, and was much regretted by the Portuguese court on his return to his native country, in the year 1768. Hostilities having broken forth between England and France, he was appointed to the Basilisk fireship in the year following, and post captain of the Ariadne in 1781; whence, before the close of that year, he was removed to the Europa. In 1782 he was active in the service, sharing in the glory of his country; and in 1783 sailed with a reinforcement to the Indies, where superior bravery contended against superiority of force, till peace closed the contest. When the scheme for settling the convicts at New Holland was resolved on, capt. Phillip was selected for the purpose; for which, it is evident, he was well fitted by professional skill, good sense, and experience.—We now come to the *advertisement*, which, in fact, is nothing more than an apology for the immethodical arrangement of the materials brought together, and an acknowledgement to the marquis of Salisbury, viscount Sydney, lord Hood, Sir Joseph Banks, Messrs. Rose, Nepean, Stephens, Sir Charles Middleton, Sir A. Snape Hammond, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Chalmers, lieuts. Shortland and Watts, capt. Marshall, and particularly to Mr. Latham. The advertisement is followed by a view of the fleet and establishment sent out under governor *Phillip*; from which it appears, that the first embarkation of convicts, under the conduct of the *Sirius*, and *Supply* tender, in six transports, with a detachment of marines on board each, were 600 men, and 250 women, attended by three storeships furnished with provisions, implements of husbandry, and clothing. The complement of marines consisted of 4 captains, 12 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 5 drums and fifes, and 154 privates, in the transports; and 1 serjeant, 3 drums and fifes, and 6 privates, put as supernu-

supernumeraries on board the *Sirius*, which the governor himself commanded : add to the whole, 45 wives of the marines, who were permitted to go with the garrison. The *contents* of the volume are divided into XXII *chapters*, and followed by an *appendix* of useful papers.

Chapter I. opens with observations on the public utility of voyages ; sets forth the utility of this in particular ; exhibits a fantastical definition of an island, in order to shew, that New Holland is a continent ; assigns as the reason for fixing upon it, the cessation of transferring convicts to America ; the good effects which transportation had produced both to the colonists and convicts, and the preference to which this mode of punishment is entitled, beyond that of confinement to *penitentiary houses, galleys, mines, roads, or working on the Thames, &c.* The orders for setting forward this plan were issued by his majesty, in council, December 6, 1786, and an act of parliament for establishing a court of judicature in the place of settlement, early in 1787.

Chapter II. commences with an account of preparing the fleet, which occupied nearly two months, and after all was not completed, some of the clothing of the female convicts not being finished, nor a sufficient store of ammunition provided. This interval was, however, usefully employed in impressing the minds of the convicts with a proper sense of their situation, and establishing regulations for their government, both which were productive of such good effects, that their conduct was in consequence regular and humble, and in all respects suitable to their condition. On May 13, 1787, governor Phillip, as commodore of the squadron, hoisted his flag on board the *Sirius*, whilst the *Hyæna* frigate attended their progress through the channel, to bring back the governor's dispatches. In this interval a scheme was formed by the convicts to seize the Scarborough transport, but being early detected, and rendered abortive, prevented the repetition of a similar attempt. After a prosperous passage the fleet arrived at Santa Cruz, in the Isle of Teneriffe, on the 3d of June.

Chapter III. Touching here for fresh provisions, water, and vegetables, and liberally supplying the crews, marines, and convicts, the governor was preparing to depart, on the 9th of June, when one of the convicts made his escape ; but being, however, very soon taken, and the watering completed, the fleet weighed anchor early on the 11th. The report to the governor of the marines and convicts under medical assistance, on the 4th of June, was, of the former 9, of the latter 72. Of convicts, from the first embarkation, 21 had died, and three of their children ; but in this number only 15 and one child since their leaving Spithead ; and these deaths are to be ascribed either

to age, or diseases contracted on shore. An account of the Canary islands is inserted in this chapter.

Chapter iv. The governor, in the course of his voyage, attempted to put in at Port Praya, for a new supply, but wind and current opposing, he countermanded the signal, and proceeded for Rio de Janeiro. His reason for thus stretching across the atlantic was, to avoid the frequent calms on the African coast. On the 5th of July they passed the line, and on the 5th and 6th of August anchored off the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, and came to their station in it. An account of this city and port are next given, and an eulogy put on the viceroy for his politeness and attention to governor Phillip, with whom, when in Portugal, he had before been at variance. Here fresh stores were laid in, and seeds procured for planting at Botany Bay, as well as military deficiencies supplied, and whatever the place could afford. The superstition and dissoluteness of the inhabitants are noted, with an exception, however, in favour of the females. The fleet, having been detained here almost a month, proceeded on its way, September 4.

Chapter v. A prosperous course brought them in 39 days to the Cape of Good Hope, when they anchored in Table Bay the 13th of October. No life had been lost in this period, but that of a convict, who fell overboard by accident, and could not be recovered. An account of the Cape follows. In the course of a month provisions being procured, and above 500 animals, chiefly poultry, put on board, the voyage was renewed on the 12th of November, though considerably retarded by contrary winds. On the 25th, at 80 leagues from the Cape, capt. Phillip quitted the Sirius for the Supply, and left the convoy, in hopes of gaining time to examine the country around their place of destination, for the fittest situation to answer his purpose, before the transports might arrive; and further, that necessary preparations for their reception might be made, he ordered the agents for the transports, in the three best sailing vessels, to separate from the rest of the fleet. Major Ross, commandant of marines, went from the Sirius to the Scarborough, one of these ships; capt. Hunter, in the Sirius, was charged with the rest; and lieutenant Gidley King accompanied the governor. From this time to the 3d of January 1788, favoured by N. W. W. and S. W. gales, the Supply, though an indifferent sailer, performed in the space of 51 days a voyage of more than 7000 miles; but now, when arrived in sight of the coast, by a change of wind and an opposing current, was prevented from reaching the shore till the 18th, when she anchored in Botany Bay.

Chapter vi. On landing, an interview took place between the governor and the natives, by whom he was peaceably received.

ceived. Though naked, they discovered a fondness for ornaments, and readily received his presents. After thus conciliating the good will of these savages, the bay was examined, but the water of it being found shallow, and the anchorage in the entrance exposed to easterly winds and a heavy sea, whilst its sides are swampy, and fresh water scarce, it was determined to relinquish it for some other situation. On the 19th of January the three separated transports arrived; and next day the *Sirius*, with the rest of the fleet. Port Jackson, a bay three leagues north of Botany, was next to be examined; but in the mean time the ground near Point Sutherland was ordered to be cleared. On the 22d this was begun, and the harbour being found uncommonly good, a cove, half a mile long and a quarter wide, in which ships can anchor and unload close to the shore, was fixed upon by the governor as suiting his purpose, and, from lord Sydney, denominated *Sydney Cove*. Another interview with the natives succeeded, which, though unfavourable in appearance at first, by the prudence of the governor was peaceably ended. A reason is assigned to reconcile capt. Cook's account of Botany Bay with the state in which it was now found.

Chapter VII. Whilst preparations were making for a removal, two ships under French colours appeared on the 24th of January: these the governor conjectured to be the *Bouffole* and *Australis*, which had been sent out on discoveries under M. la Peyrouse, and which they accordingly proved to be. On the communication that in consequence took place, it appeared that these vessels, which left France in June 1785, had touched on the coast of Brazil; thence proceeded by the extremity of South America into the Pacific, extended along the coasts of Chili and California; visited Easter Island, Nootka Sound, Cook's River, Kamtschatka, Manilla, the Isles des Navigateurs, Sandwich and the Friendly islands; but, on account of the surf, could not land at Norfolk Island. In so long a voyage they had lost no one through sickness, but two boats' crews in a surf, and M. L'Angle, captain of the *Bouffole*, and twelve of his party, by the savages. The debarkation from Botany Bay took place on the 26th, when the king's colours were displayed, and other festive ceremonies observed. An encampment was immediately laid out, a temporary house for the governor (carried from England) set up, and all hands occupied. A dysentery now began to prevail, and also the scurvy; but though fresh provisions and esculent plants were scarce, a red gum abounded, which proved of singular service. This gum has been compared to *sanguis draconis*; is soluble in water, and may be drawn from the tree, which is very large, and in leaf like a willow. A yellow gum also, resembling gamboge, had its use;

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and being dug up from under the tree, apparently answers to 'gum lac of the ground.' The plant producing it, is low, with grassy leaves; but its fructification shoots out from the center, in a single, straight stem, to the height of twelve feet, and supplies the natives with the shaft of a spear. In the beginning of February a violent tempest destroyed five sheep; but the encampment went on, and store-houses were begun.

Chapter VIII. Thus seated at the head of Sydney Cove, governor Philip, on the 7th of February 1788, assumed, in a solemn manner, the powers of government delegated to him, by publishing the royal commission, which constituted him captain-general and governor in chief in and over the territory called New South Wales, extending from Cape York, the northern extremity of the coast in the latitude of 10 degrees, 37 minutes S. to the southern extremity, or South Cape, in the latitude of 43 degrees, 39 minutes S. and of all the country inland, westward, to the 135th degree of east longitude from Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific. The office of lieutenant-governor being then conferred on major Ross, of the marines, the governor thanked the soldiers for their steady, good conduct; explained to the convicts the nature of their situation; promised encouragement and indulgence to those who behaved well, and threatened such as should offend with condign punishment; particularly recommended marriage; and declared himself devoted to the welfare of the state. His speech was received with universal acclamation; and in the course of the week fourteen couples were married.

Though the governor preserved firmness to secure respect, he tempered it with mildness to render it pleasing. He determined to conciliate, as much as possible, the affections of the natives; resolving, that extreme necessity alone should arm him against them: nor was this resolution unattended with success; for, though some of the convicts were killed in the woods, there is reason to suppose they provoked their fate. On the 14th of February, a party in the Supply were sent to settle on Norfolk Island, N. W. of New Zealand, which capt. Cook both discovered and named. At the head of this detachment was placed Philip Gidley King, second lieutenant of the Sirius. The island being uninhabited, the party consisted of only one subaltern, six marines, a midshipman, and surgeon, with two who understood the cultivation of flax, in addition to nine men convicts and six women. The object of this settlement was, to cultivate flax, cotton, and whatever other plants might be deemed beneficial. The instructions given Mr. King were judiciously adapted to accomplish their purpose.

Chapter IX. A criminal court was held on six convicts, for thieving stores and provisions, though in want of neither. All were

were condemned: the ringleader was hanged on the day of trial, another pardoned, and the rest exiled to a small island, where they were fed on bread and water. On the 2d of March the governor explored Broken Bay, which he found to abound with fine scenery, especially wood and water, frequented by pelicans and other birds, in great numbers, particularly the *Caspian Tern*. In this excursion he had interviews with the natives. A young woman, who was chearful and talkative, contrary to their general habits, stood up in her canoe, and pleasingly sang: the men assisted in making a fire, and discovered towards them a friendly disposition. The women in general were observed to have lost two joints of the little finger on the left hand, and even young girls were in the same manner mutilated; this fashion, however, was not universal: the peculiarity could not be explained;—no instrument appeared amongst them that could perform the amputation, but a shell fixed in a stick, which served them to point their spears, or separate oysters cohering to the rocks. Though this mode of mutilation was confined to the women, the men had one of a different kind:—this consisted in drawing the right front tooth in the upper jaw. The governor having experienced a similar loss, seemed to gain credit with them on account of it. The cartilage dividing the nostrils is perforated by them, and the bone, or stick, stuck through it, was ludicrously termed by the sailors, in this instance, as was the case by capt. Cook's party, the *sprit-sail* yard: there were, notwithstanding, several old men who retained their teeth and noses entire. These marks are, perhaps, the marks of distinction; for 'ambition must have its badges, and where clothes are not worn, the body itself must be compelled to bear them.' Whether the weals raised on their skin were signatures of this sort, or of grief, is not certain. Their bodies are frequently scarred, their breasts particularly, their arms, and often their insteps; nor is the head itself always exempted. Of the females, though all be not equally ready in shewing their mutilated finger, yet none of them discover any symptoms of shame from one part being equally exposed with the rest: they always, however, were less forward than the men. One method of the savages in fishing was, when a fish had taken the hook, (which was made from the inside of a shell resembling mother-of-pearl) and was supposed too strong to be drawn up by the line, to paddle ashore, and whilst one led along the fish, the other struck him with a spear; it rarely happening that he failed of his aim. In an attempt to land, which was attended with difficulty, an old man and a youth, who stood on the rocks, not only appeared solicitous to point out deeper water, but afterwards brought fire, and would have led their visitors to a cave, as a shelter from the rain; and even, when through suspicion this favour was declined, assisted in clearing a spot for the party to sleep.

sleep. Being rewarded by the governor for this kindness, the old man returned in two days, and approached in a dance, accompanied with songs. His son with others attended, and hatchets, &c. were given them; but the old man, favoured by darkness, was detected stealing a spade. It being requisite that displeasure should be shewn, the governor struck, and pushed him away. The delinquent, thus irritated, brandished his spear; but seeing his threats disregarded, and dissuaded, perhaps, by his companions, suspended the stroke, yet not without evincing undaunted courage. Next day he returned with many other natives; but to convince him of his fault, he was apparently slighted, whilst they severally received gifts.

Chapter x. The French ships, with the crews of whom but little intercourse had subsisted, sailing from Botany Bay on the 10th of March, a few convicts had absconded with hopes of getting on board, but were, however, very properly refused. During the stay of M. Peyrouse, father Receveur, the naturalist, died, and was buried under a monument, which the natives destroyed. His epitaph, however, engraved on copper, the governor affixed to a neighbouring tree; M. de Peyrouse having paid a similar tribute to the memory of capt. Clerke, who had been interred at St. Peter and Paul, in Kamtschatka. On the 19th of March lieut. Ball arrived in the Supply from Norfolk Island: he had made that land on the 29th of February, but was five days off the coast, finding no place at which he could land. A small opening, however, was at length discovered, and the people and stores disembarked at it. The commandant wrote in high spirits, the fertility of the island giving him the most sanguine hopes. It appeared a garden over-run with the noblest of pines, which grew in a deep rich soil, where grain and garden seeds have since attained their utmost luxuriance. The island is about seven leagues round, and appears to have been a volcanic production. In the centre is a mountain denominated *Pitt*; and the finest water every where abounds. The climate is pure, salubrious, and delightful; where vegetables flourish in constant succession. Fish are plenty, and particularly turtle; and birds, without number, of most beautiful plumage, as well as pigeons, and a kind of white guinea fowl. Besides the cabbage palm, plaintain, fir tree, and a fruit like a current, its pines and flax plants are altogether unrivalled. The oriental pepper plant is supposed also to grow here in plenty. Rats are the only quadrupeds found, from which, and the ants, evil was apprehended; but the inconvenience of them, as yet, has been trifling. Canoes have been found on the rocks, supposed to have been driven from New Zealand; and from a fresh cocoa nut and manufactured wood, an island has been conjectured to be not far off. On Mr. Ball's voyage to Norfolk Island he discovered another, but small, and without inhabitants, in 31 deg. 36 min.

36 min. south latitude, and 159 deg. east longitude, to which he gave the name of *Lord Howe*. In latitude 29 deg. 25 min. south, longitude, 159 deg. 59 min. east, a very dangerous reef has been seen, nor could its extent be ascertained. To Norfolk Island a reinforcement has since been sent, of an officer and 8 marines, with twenty men and ten women convicts. Thus, by the last accounts, there were on this islet 44 men and 16 women, with eighteen months stock of provisions.

Chapter XI. Three of the transports were now cleared of their stores, and discharged from government service, with permission to proceed to China, the rest being detained till store-houses could be finished. In April the governor made two excursions into the country, which appeared to abound with the most picturesque scenery, diversified with hills, and moistened with water. Two of these hills were called Carmarthen and Lansdown, and one of the prospects Bellevue. So difficult, however, was it to penetrate this country, that an extent of 30 miles occupied five days. But these excursions were for some time suspended, from an illness of the governor, brought on by sleeping on wet ground, and incessant fatigue. Inaccessible as the interior of this country appears, many traces of inhabitants were found, and particularly a root which had been recently chewed; the inhabitants therefore probably fled their approach. Huts were here seen made of bark, which when fresh from the tree were bent for the purpose: these were about eleven feet in length, and five or more broad, set up with an acute angle, like houses of cards. Holes were observed in trees for the taking of animals; but in one hut only were oyster shells found, though of these and of muscles not more than a dozen. Notwithstanding that society among the natives is in so rude a condition, the imitative arts are not wholly unknown. The figures of animals, shields, and other weapons, have been frequently perceived on the rocks; a lizard, in particular, was accurately sketched, and a man in the attitude of dancing with still greater skill. In the country at large trees are often seen burnt, but whether by the natives, or by lightning, could not always be decided; the latter is frequent, and the fires of the former are never extinguished. Governor Phillip, on his return, found five ewes and a lamb had been killed at mid-day near the camp, and, as he conjectured, by the dogs of the natives. This was, no doubt, a loss of importance; especially since fish affords but an uncertain resource. As the scurvy at this period began to prevail, the Supply was caulked, and sent out to seek turtle. From the labour attending the clearing of the ground, it was impracticable to sow more than eight or ten acres with wheat and with barley, except a little for the governor and other individuals; to assist whom the convicts occasionally were lent.

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The stock on the 1st of May, 1788, was as follows:—1 stallion, 3 mares, 3 colts, 2 bulls, 5 cows, 1 ram, 28 ewes, lambs and wethers, 19 goats, 1 boar, 73 sows and pigs, 5 rabbits, 18 turkies, 29 geese, 35 ducks, 122 fowls, 87 chickens.

[To be continued in our next.]

ART. II. *A Journey through Sweden, containing a detailed Account of its Population, Agriculture, Commerce and Finances; to which is added, an Abridged History of the Kingdom, and of the different Forms of Government, from the Accession of Gustavus Vasa in 1523. With some Particulars relating to the History of Denmark, and to the Life of Count Struensee.* Written in French by a Dutch Officer, and translated into English by William Radcliffe, A. B. of Oriel College, Oxford. 8vo. 377 p. pr. 5s. in boards. Kearsley, 1789.

THIS work, which is greatly above the ordinary rate of books of Travels, is, as we are informed in an advertisement, something less than an entire translation of the original, of which a few parts are omitted, and others abridged. Our traveller intimates very properly, on his outset, the nature and object of his journey. 'Whatever time I have been able to spend in any place has been wholly employed, either in acquiring intelligence by my own researches or in soliciting it from my friends; and the information thus obtained, I have been careful to preserve and note in my journal.—After relating several particulars of his journey to Fahlun in the depths of Dalecarlia, where his first letter for the journal is composed in the epistolary form, dated July 1, 1785, he announces the general outline or design of his travels.

'I intend, says he, to observe every thing curious, either in the productions of nature or in the performances of art; and to make the complete tour of a country which interests me both by the picturesque disposition of its scenery, and by the activity, genius, and hospitality of its inhabitants. In the execution of this design, I shall give particular attention to the mines, to the works constructed at Carlscroon for the accommodation of a fleet, and to those of other parts designed for the promotion of commerce and the ease of internal navigation.'

To this design he faithfully adheres, and in the execution of it he displays good sense, various observation, and a good share of natural sagacity and penetration. He proceeds to describe Fahlun, the deep and dreadful mine of Kappenberg, the method of working it, and the process of extracting rough copper from the ore. Having given the history of this mine, he gives a general description of Sweden;—passing the sound he arrives at Helsingburg, the first town at which you arrive after quitting the dominions of Denmark at Elfsneur.

'On leaving Denmark you are struck with a prospect, the beauties of which it is impossible to describe: Elfsneur, the castle of Cronenburg,

burg, with its woody heights, the roads filled with vessels of every nation, and the shores of Denmark crowned with villages, country-houses, and woods, combine to produce the delightful effect of this extraordinary *coup-d'œil*. The Swedish shore, though by no means equally beautiful, opens to you several picturesque situations; and there is a tower of very respectable antiquity, which, from the top of a high mountain, commands the town of Helsingburg, situated between it and the sound.

As he passes onward to Gothenburg he gives some account of the province of Halland—Halmstadt—Warberg—Laholm—Kongs - backa,—inns—roads—and posts. He describes Gothenburg, a city celebrated for commerce, and second in Sweden only to Stockholm in point of beauty and grandeur: its India Company; internal commerce; its Vauxhall, an humble imitation of that of England; the garrison of Gothenburg; and the National Troops of Sweden, with the mode of recruiting and maintaining the Army; the Cataract of Trolhetta; Edet, and Falkioping; Mariestadt; Orebro; Arboga; Smedby, and several other places. He arrives at Stockholm, which he describes, with its Castle; Arsenal; Opera; *Comedie Française*; National Comedy; Queen Christina's Pavilion; the Academy of Sciences; the Repository of Machines; the Observatory; and the Academy of Painting and Sculpture; the Isle of Admiralty; the Gallies; the Garrison; the King; Queen; Prince Royal; National Dress; Public Walks; and Charitable Institutions; the University of Upsal; its Library; Observatory; Botanical Garden; Cabinets of Natural History and Chemistry; Antiquities, and Cathedral; with Old Upsal and its Antiquities.—The Mine of Dannemona; the Cataract of Elfarsleby; the province of Dalecarlia; the Mineral Watering-Place of Saterbronn, and the mode of life there; the Silver Mine of Sabla, and the Process of extracting Silver from the Ore; Stromsholm, and the Royal Stud; the Lake Hielmarn; Nordkioping, and a Manufactory of Brass; Lindkoping, the Capital of Ostrogothia, the Residence of the Governor of that Province, and one of the most antient cities in Sweden.

Not far from this city is a small lake, of which a very extraordinary circumstance is related. It is said that from time to time a small island appears upon the surface of the lake, which, after remaining visible for, perhaps, the space of a year, suddenly disappears, and is not seen again for four, five, and often for six years afterwards. It is covered with herbs, stones, and the roots and trunks of trees. The phenomenon whatever may be the cause of it, has been seen by the king, as I was told by the commandant of a marine regiment at Carlscroon, who assured me that he had walked with his majesty upon the island.

I went four miles out of my road to view the celebrated antiquities of Wadstena, a small city, situated upon the banks of the lake Wettern. There I arrived about night, and, after a wretched supper, which very well corresponded with the appearance of the inn, I wrapped myself in my schantflooper, and endeavoured to get a nap upon
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my mattress. From restless slumbers, and the company of a whole brood of insects, I was very glad to be roused by the rays of the sun, which, with the delightful appearance of the morning, invited me to walk and view the town. A fine alley of trees led to the lake, upon which the sun now rose with all his splendour, while its surface reflected the bright clouds that swam lightly through the atmosphere, and a beautiful island, rising in the middle, formed an amphitheatre of meadows and cultivated grounds. Unwilling to quit such a scene without a full enjoyment of it, I seated myself upon a little eminence, which commanded the whole, and there involuntarily fell asleep. I should not have mentioned this circumstance, if it was not rendered extraordinary by the total want of recollection and absence of mind which ensued upon my waking. I found myself stretched upon the earth, entirely ignorant of my situation, unable to remember even the name of the place, and without any knowledge of the circumstances which brought me thither. Whether my late fatigues sufficiently account for it, I know not, but I remained in this state for a quarter of an hour, and it was only by repeating frequently to the passengers the word *chi-vergoor*, that I was able to obtain a direction to my inn.

These facts, the one physical, the other moral, are equally interesting.

Our traveller goes on to describe the Gold Mine of Adelfors; Carlscroon; Carlham; Christianstadt; and the Province of Scania; Maglaseen; Ystedt; Malmoe; Land; Landserona, where there is a Garrison; and Ramlos, a mineral watering-place much frequented by the nobility and the opulent inhabitants of Scania, who usually assemble here in July, and chuse some popular nobleman to do the honors and direct the amusements of the place.

* The well known politeness of the Swedes to strangers, the beauty of the situation, and the salubrity of the climate, attract here a great deal of company from Denmark for the season; and the balls, which are always held on a Sunday, are attended by the nobility, foreign ministers, and many other persons from Copenhagen.

At Helsingburg our traveller concluded his tour through the kingdom of Sweden, and embarked for Denmark. Having passed the Sound, he visited the ancient Castle of Cronenburg, the residence for the space of four months and an half of the unfortunate Queen Matilda. He moralizes on the fate of this Princess, and also on that of Julia the Queen Dowager. He gives a lively description of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Denmark, and an account of the Revolution by which his Royal Highness was placed in March, 1784, at the head of the administration of government.

In a long and amusing letter containing a comparative view of the Swedes and Danes, we find the following interesting particulars.

* The Swedish and Danish languages have one origin, and are, indeed, only different dialects of the same language varied by the manners and characters of the people. They are both pronounced in a singing or chaunting tone, but the Swedes chaunt more quickly, and, after
lowering

lowering the voice upon the penultimate, raise it again upon the last syllable. The Danish words end chiefly in consonants, as book, hest, baker; and the Swedish in vowels, of which *a* is the most common, as boka, hesta, baka. The words in each language mean *a book, a horse, a mountain*. The Swedish manner in speaking would inspire even an unintelligent listener with gaiety, while the mournful accent, and almost guttural pronunciation of the Danes, impresses only sensations of melancholy.

The women of both countries are handsome, amiable, and well educated, having delicate, and, for the most part, fair complexions, blue eyes and fine hair. The Swedish women are well made, have an animated air, expressive countenances, and light figures: those of Denmark are duller, and inclined to become corpulent. The first seem more susceptible of the desires, the latter of the tenderness of love. In Denmark the women of the middle and lower classes are very fond of shew, and their dress, which is prepared with great care, and obtained, at any rate, is composed of materials of many colours, amongst which red is the most prevalent. The Swedish women of the same condition always wear veils, and those employed in the labours of the field have their's of black crape; an useful custom in a country where the eyes are liable to be weakened by the glare of the snow in winter, and the reflection of the sun from the rocks during the long days of summer.

The Danes readily permit strangers to settle amongst them, and there are many foreign noblemen and persons in political, military, and private employments, established in all parts of the kingdom. But the Swedes preserve their distinction as an original people, having mingled with very few families of foreign extraction. By the tenth article of the new constitution it is enacted, in conformity to the old one 'That no stranger, of whatever condition, or rank, not even a prince, shall be employed in the political, military, or civil departments, or shall be capable of holding any post not immediately belonging to the court.'

Our traveller gives an account of the population and agriculture of Sweden and Denmark; of the commerce, navigation, manufactures, finances, and revenues of Sweden. He gives an abridgement of the history of Sweden, from the accession of Gustavus Vasa in 1523 to 1786, and the history of the celebrated Count Struensee.

Though we have not seen the original of this interesting publication, we doubt not that the translation is faithful. The style of Mr. Radcliffe is proper, perspicuous, and easy, and greatly superior to that of the hasty translations which are from time to time obtruded upon the public.

H. H.

ART. III. *A View of the present State of Derbyshire; with an Account of its most remarkable Antiquities; illustrated by an accurate Map and Plates.* By James Pilkington. 2 vols. 8vo. 960 pages. Price 13s. in boards. Derby, Drewry. London, Johnson. 1789.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many efforts that have been made in general and provincial books, the progress has not hitherto been

been great in the natural history of our own country. The only chance we have of arriving at any perfection in this subject, is by accumulating the observations which are already to be found in the accounts of particular districts, and by inducing others to contribute their quota to the general fund.

We have a considerable contributor in the author of the work before us.

* 'Those who may expect to see it formed,' says Mr. Pilkington, 'after the model of Dugdale, Thornton, Chañcy, &c. will certainly be disappointed. On the subjects of armoury, genealogy, history, and antiquities, they will find that much has been omitted. It would have been also an unnecessary application of time and attention, as an eminent antiquary has long been engaged in preparing a work of this kind for the press.'

Let us see then what information we are to expect from Mr. Pilkington.—The contents of the first volume are these.

Chap. I. Situation, boundaries, figure, extent, and general surface of the county.—Mountains and remarkable eminences.—Vallies and dales.

* 'The most striking valley is that in which the town of Castleton stands: it extends to the distance of 40 miles, and in the course of it, the views are extremely diversified.—The entrance into Marlock dale is through a rock, which has been blasted for a passage. It was intended to have left a rude arch: the idea was a happy one, and it would have had an excellent effect. But even in its present state, the views from this place are very striking.—The banks of the Wye are in many places very beautiful. They are particularly so in Monsal dale. That man must be destitute of taste, who can look into it, without being filled with the highest degree of admiration and delight. Standing upon the edge of a high and steep precipice, and casting his eye down into the valley, he will behold almost every object, which can contribute to render a small scene beautiful.—Dove-dale is justly celebrated for its wild and fantastic appearance.—Middleton-dale is a narrow, winding, and deep chasm.'

Other scenes of picturesque beauty. These are all to be looked for in the valleys; nothing can be more dreary than the moors, which generally border on them, and serve by way of contrast to heighten the beauty of them.

Chap. II. Atmosphere and climate.—Quantity of rain.—Air clear, pure and healthy. Climate temperate.

* 'The quantity of rain which falls at Chatsworth, in a year, exceeds nearly one third that which has been collected at Lyndon or London.'

* 'During the last 12 years, the thermometer has never been known to fall below 5°, or rise above 85. In most summers it varies from 64° to 74°; and during the sharp frosts of winter, it generally stands at 14.'

The circumstances that contribute to render the county of Derby healthy, are its elevation above the sea from 1500 to 2500 feet, and its having few sources of putrefaction, no marshes or stagnant waters: perhaps also the strong currents
of

of wind which prevail in this mountainous country, may contribute to improve the state of the atmosphere.

The Bronchocele, or Derby neck, not peculiar to the Peak, but observed as far south as the town of Derby. Description and method of curing this disorder, from Mr. Prosser.

Chap. III. Subterraneous geography. Extent of limestone, coal and gritstone land.—Arrangement of the strata, or as Mr. P. calls them, the measures.—Caverns and subterraneous passages:—Peak's-hole—Poole's-hole—Elden-hole.—Arrangement and position of the strata or measures where coal is found.

'The most extensive tract of limestone land, is on the N. W. side of the county. There is another of smaller extent on the E. side.—The principal tract where coal is found, begins towards the S. at Stanton, Dale, and Morley, and extends northwards as far as Scotland.—The gritstone tract is of much greater extent than either of the former; it most uniformly prevails in the N. and N. W. extremity of the county, and throughout all that tract, which lies between the two principal beds of limestone and coal.—In the limestone country, the earth has been penetrated to a considerable depth.'

To give an idea of the strata, Mr. P. has presented his readers with a plate, representing a section of them at Smiterton, by which their arrangement and position may be seen.—The order of the strata is, 1. Shale. 2. Limestone, 50 yards thick. 3. Blackstone, 28 yards. 4. Limestone, 16 yards, with thin beds of clay under it. 5. Limestone, 30 yards. 6. Blackstone, 80 yards or more.—This substance is by others called toadstone, and supposed to be the same with the volcanic lava of Italy.

'The whole length of the well-known subterraneous passage called *Peak's-hole*, is 750 yards. Attempts have been made to extend it further, from an expectation of opening a communication with another cavern. But though several yards of the rock have been blasted away, all efforts for this purpose have proved unsuccessful. However about 6 years ago, at a small distance from the end of the old passage, a new one was discovered, about 164 yards in length, but it is not equal either in height or width to the old passage.

'The length of *Poole's-hole* is 560 yards; the entrance is mean and contracted, whereas that of *Peak's-hole* is lofty and magnificent. The passage at first is so low, that it is necessary to stoop considerably; but after having proceeded between 20 and 30 yards, the cavern becomes spacious and lofty; the roof and sides covered with stalactitical incrustations.

'The entrance into *Elden-hole* is not, as in the two preceding instances, horizontal, but perpendicular. It is a deep chasm, extending N. W. and S. E. Near the surface it is about 10 yards wide, and 30 long. Hence it gradually contracts, and at the depth of 90 feet, is much diminished and confined.

'All the high ground between Perryfoot and Castleton, abounds with clefts and caverns. A long series of them has been discovered, between Elden-hole and Peak's-hole.—These and others are described.

'In

* In the district of clay-stone land yielding coal, the measures [strata] are found to be exceedingly various in their quality, thickness and order. [To render this manifest, Mr. P. has given several catalogues of the different strata found in sinking shafts, &c.] The position of the strata is seldom, if ever, horizontal. At Chesterfield and Heanor, they dip for a considerable space towards one common centre, so as to form a sort of basin.

* In the gritstone land, the nature of the measures is but little known. In some places it is seen scattered in loose detached pieces on the surface; in others it is found in one vast solid mass, and is known to form a bed 15 or 20 yards in thickness.

* In other parts of the county, are strata of red clay of different shades, and degrees of hardness. Others of a greenish colour are sometimes interposed. Some of these are calcareous, and are called marl.

* In some situations, thick beds of gravel are met with. But the substance most deserving of notice is *gypsum* or *plaster-stone*, which is got in the largest quantity about five miles S. E. of Derby. It lies generally about 8 yards below the surface: is found, not in regular layers, but in large lumps indented together; and the beds are from two to four yards in thickness.

Chap. IV. Mines and ores, with the method of working each.—Lead mines. As these constitute a considerable part of the riches of Derbyshire, Mr. P. pays a very minute attention to them.—‘It is certain that they engaged the attention of the Romans: three pigs of lead having been found with ancient Latin inscriptions on them.’—Of these Mr. P. gives a particular account: and he likewise proves, that they have continued to be worked ever since.

* Lead ore is now found in all the extensive tract of limestone land, but in greatest abundance, about 10 miles to the N. and S. of the river Wye.

* Veins according to their various positions, are divided into pipe, rake, and flat works.

These are described, with the methods of discovering them.—Impediments to the working of the mines—water and bad air.—Expedients for relieving them.—Customs, and regulations by which the business of the mines is conducted—Smelting of the ore.—Process of making red lead.—Mr. P. thinks that the present annual produce of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, is on an average between 5000 and 6000 tons—that it is less now than it was 20 years ago—but that every possible expedient is tried to remedy this deficiency.—Between 1758 and 1783, the Gregory mine at Ashover alone, yielded lead to the value of 105,986*l.* or 1517 tons annually.

* Whether the proprietors of lead mines really derive benefit from them, may be justly regarded as a very questionable point: it is however of considerable national advantage.

Sec. 1. Iron ore and works.

* Iron-stone is met with in still greater abundance than lead ore. It occurs throughout almost the whole of the coal tract.—The most valuable beds are at Morley park—near Heage, at Wingerworth, Chesterfield,

Chesterfield, and Staveley. All these places have furnaces. The iron-stone at Wingerworth is found in so great abundance, and of so good a quality, that the land in which it lies, is valued at 100l. an acre.

Smelting iron-stone described, with a plate of the furnace.—
Annual produce of the county, about 5600 tons.

Sect. II. Calamine mines and works.

* A century ago, the Derbyshire miners were entirely ignorant of the properties and value of calamine. It is not 20 years since its use in the composition of brass was made a secret in this county.—The chief places where it has been discovered are Castleton, Cromford, Bonsal, and Wirksworth.—It occurs at various depths, and is generally found near a vein of lead-ore; mostly in a bed of yellow or reddish brown clay.

Preparation of zinc from calamine.—Quantity of ore raised annually, 1500 tons—in its crude state, worth from 35 to 40s. a ton—when prepared for use, valued at 5 or 6 guineas.—A ton of crude calamine, will yield 12 cwt. of metal. Blende, or black jack, the other ore of zinc, loses from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ of its weight.

Sect. III. Copper ore.

In very small quantity, and no advantage has yet been made of it.

Sect. IV. Coal mines.

Coal-pits as early as Edward II.—At present in great abundance, at various depths.

Sect. V. Origin and uses of plaster stone.

* The chief demand for it is from the potteries in Staffordshire, for their moulds.—A considerable quantity is also used for laying floors.—In its native state it is called alabaster. It takes a high polish, and is beautiful when wrought into columns, chimney-pieces, vases, &c.—[The fine columns at Lord Scarfsdale's, and Mr. Parkinson's museum, &c. are of Derbyshire alabaster.]

* In a calcined state, it is applied to all the purposes of plaster of Paris; also for cornices, mouldings, and other ornamental purposes in building.—The quantity annually raised at Chellaston pits, is about 800 tons, 500 of which are sent into Staffordshire. The price, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a ton.

Chap. V. Fossils.

Mr. P.'s design, is little more than to give a catalogue of these; he therefore only divides them into native and extraneous, and gives their names, with some description, in the following order. Calcareous stones; limestone; marble, black, mottled grey. The same with entrochi, purple-veined, black and grey.—Calcareous concretions; stalactites, vulgarly called water-icle; tophus and incrustations, vulgarly called petrifications.—Transparent calcareous spars.—Fluor spars, vulgarly Blue John.—Gypsum selenite, or plaster stone.—Argillaceous substances. Porcelain clay—pipe clay—potter's clay.—Indurated clay, called bind.—Clay-stone—terra tripolitana, commonly rottenstone—marl.—Roof slate—brick clay.—Siliceous substances: quartz—quartz crystals—opaque quartz, or

pebbles—flint—petrosilex chert—pudding-stone (*Breccia silicea*)—moor-stone—sand-stone, or free-stone.—Terra ponderosa, heavy earth: cauk (*marmor metallicum*) of several sorts.—Inflammable substances: sulphur—pyrites, great variety and abundance; the only use made of it is for obtaining copperas.—Bitumens: rock oil, or petroleum—asphaltum—earth coal, in great abundance—peat—turf. Metallic substances: lead ores—copper ores—iron ores—ochres—calamine, and other ores of zinc.—Native zinc—black wad, used in ship-painting—slikenfides—zeolites—carpolithi.

Sec. II. Extraneous fossils.

Coralloids and shells of various kinds, entrochi, &c.—Crocodile—insects—impressions of vegetables.

Chap. VI. Medicinal waters and baths.

‘All those of a chalybeate and sulphureous nature arise in beds of shale: and though the warm springs break out in limestone, yet they appear at the surface near these beds of shale.’

Buxton, frequented by the Romans—probably never entirely forsaken—much frequented in the reign of queen Elizabeth. A crescent has been lately built, consisting of 7 dwelling houses and an hotel; the span of the whole 257 feet. It has a colonade in front; and the assembly room on the east side is 75 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet 2 inches wide, and 30 feet high.—There are three baths, and all the springs are calculated to throw up 60 gallons in a minute.—The water contains calcareous earth, vitriolic selenite, and marine salt; it is from six to eight grains heavier than distilled water; and its temperature is from 81° to 82°.

Matlock, first noticed about the year 1698: temperature 66° at the spring.—Stoney Middleton.

Sulphureous waters, at Kedleston, &c.

Chalybeate waters at Quarndon, Buxton, &c.—Martial vitriolic spring at Heage.—Salt spring at Edintree near Hope.—Intermitting springs.

To this account of medicinal and other springs, the author has subjoined a very ingenious letter of Doctor Darwin's, on the natural history of the Buxton and Matlock waters.—The Doctor is of opinion, that the water of these springs is raised in vapour by subterraneous fires, and that this vapour is condensed under the surface of the mountains near the springs. This theory is well supported, but it would carry us too far to enter into the learned Doctor's arguments.—At the end of his letter, he adds something concerning the waters of Kedleston, Heage, &c. and mentions a method of procuring springs in many situations, by boring a perpendicular hole near the edges of vallies, or a horizontal one, into the sides of mountains.

Sec. I. Rivers: Trent—Derwent—Dove—Wye—Errewash—Rother.

Sect. II. Navigable canals.

Chap. VII. Soil, agriculture, and produce.

The most common soil, a reddish clay or marl:—in the coal tract, clay of various colours, black, grey, brown, but most commonly yellow:—in the gritstone tract, soil most frequently black and bituminous:—limestone tract, on the N. E. side of the county, soil generally brown, of different shades; of a looser texture, and producing finer grass than the soil under which coal and gritstone are found.—Peat bogs in the N. part of the county.

In the south part of Derbyshire, the land is nearly equally divided between pasture and tillage. About 14 years ago, the double furrowed plough was introduced here. The land about Derby is valued for its excellent wheat.—The farms on an average, are 100l. a year; some few may amount to double this sum. Proceeding north on the east side of the county, pasture continually diminishes, and a larger portion is assigned to tillage. Tartarian oats are lately introduced, and likely to be profitable; seven or eight quarters are generally raised on an acre of poor land.

Returning south to the midland part of the county, considerable improvements are carrying on, at the south extremity of the east moor. In the wapentake of Wirksworth, grazing and the dairy, are leading objects of attention. In the high Peak, grazing and breeding of cattle.

Upon the whole, a larger proportion of pasture, than of corn land. Hence 2000 tons of cheese exported.

Of barley, 5000 quarters carried out of the county. Produce of wheat scarcely equal to the consumption. Beans and oats, about a sufficient quantity. The peak does not produce more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the grain consumed there, and the inhabitants have recourse to the markets of Chesterfield and Alfreton for a supply. The use of the hoe, in the turnip husbandry, is little known. Setting wheat, and several other improvements, have not yet found their way into Derbyshire. Sainfoin, cole-seed, lucern, and turnip-rooted cabbage, are yet strangers to the county.

Animals: horses—horned cattle—sheep—goats—swine—deer—foxes—cats—otter—polecat—martin—weasel—stoat—badger—hare—rabbit—squirrel—dormouse—rat—mouse—fennel and water shrew—mole—urchin—great and long-eared bat.—Few of the black species of rat.—This chapter, or section, as Mr. P. calls it, should rather have been entitled *quadrupeds*; birds, which surely are animals also, being treated of in chap. ix. after the plants.

Chap. VIII. A catalogue of some plants growing spontaneously in Derbyshire.

This catalogue contains about 560 species, that is, probably, about half the number of wild plants. No new species is added.

to the Floras of Hudson and Withering. Mr. P.'s principal intention is to point out the local situation of the scarcer plants. He does not give any characters or descriptions; but enlarges upon the medical virtues, their uses in the arts, as food, &c. chiefly from Dr. Withering's arrangements. He follows the order of the Linnean system, in the disposition of the plants, and gives both the Linnean and English names.

Chap. ix. Birds.—Black or ring-tailed eagle, osprey,—kite—buzzard—kestrel—sparrow-hawk—martin—honey-buzzard—moor-buzzard—ringtail—hen-harrier—spotted falcon—white owl—long-eared owl—short-eared owl—brown and tawny owls.—Great and small butcher bird.—Raven—rook—crow—Royston crow, jackdaw.—Cuckow—wryneck—jay—magpie—woodpecker green, great and small spotted—kingfisher—nut-hatch—creeper. Black cock—red grouse—partridge—quail—stock-dove—rock pigeon—starling—mistletoe thrush—water ouzel—ring ouzel—rose-coloured ouzel—Bohemian chatterer—haw grosbeak—cross-bill.—Most of the common small birds—nightingale sometimes seen on the N. E. borders.—Goat-sucker.

Water-fowl: heron—curlew—woodcock—godwit—redshank—lapwing—grey sand-piper—ruff and reeve—dotterell—tip-pet grebe—puffin—wild swan—bernacle—ducks of several sorts—corvorant, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

ART. IV. *Histoire de France, depuis la mort de Louis XIV. jusqu'à la paix de Versailles de 1783.* *The History of France, from the Death of Louis XIV. to the Peace concluded at Versailles in 1783.* By Anthony-Stephen-Nicolas des Odoards Fantin, Vicar-general of Embrun. 12mo. 8 vol. p. 3482. Paris. 1789. Imported by De Boffe.

THIS history contains the space of 68 years, from 1715 to 1783, and, although written with the most palpable partiality in favour of France, affords considerable information respecting the state of other European powers at that time, some part of which is tolerably correct, and some such as France wished the world to believe. In detailing the wars in which that country was engaged, its justice and moderation are continually extolled, and its miscarriages palliated or accounted for from some unfortunate event. The disagreeable subject of their defeats is slightly passed over, after an attempt to derive the cause from accident; and the author expatiates with pleasure on what might have been the consequence, had their fleets and armies acted otherwise.

In the introduction the author enters into a short review of the progress of the arts and sciences in the last and present centuries, and, in common with authors who wish to exaggerate

rate the consequence of their own performances, he gives the preference to the latter. The former of these periods the French writers have distinguished by the age of Louis XIV; and by the latter the present author wishes to immortalize the names of Louis XV. and XVI. The several ages which, for invention and improvement in knowledge, have been thought worthy of being peculiarly distinguished, afford in these writers a striking trait of their national character, as far as respects the reverence paid to monarchy.* The glory of the former age is shared amongst a number of persons; but that of the latter is referred, exclusively, to the Grand Monarque.

‘ It has been frequently observed that, throughout the annals of the world, there are but four ages distinguished as epochs of the greatness of the human mind, or that worthy to be consecrated as such by the immortal voice of history.

‘ The first is the age of Philip, Alexander, Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plato, Apelles, Phidias, Zeuxis, Praxiteles;—the second, that of Cæsar, Augustus, Cicero, Titus Livius, Virgil, Horace, Lucretius, Ovid, Vitruvius;—the third, that of Leo the xth. Cosmo de Medicis, Francis the 1st. Charles the 5th. Melancthon, Erasmus, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Bramant, Vignole;—the fourth, that of Louis XIVth.

‘ At the voice of this Grand Monarque all the arts crowded at once together on the banks of the Seine, and sounded forth their trumpets to the renown of France. The most superb buildings, raised by the orders of Louis XIVth. and under his inspection, announced his taste and magnificence: the wars which he sustained against the greatest part of Europe proclaimed the greatness of his power and ambition; his numerous fleets gave him, for some time, the empire of the sea, and carried the glory of the French flag to the extremities of the world; his magnificent and extraordinary entertainments rendered Paris the centre of Europe; the world came to admire those master-pieces, whose models were only to be found among the ancient Greeks and Romans; they wished to speak that language which Racine, Bossuet, Boileau, Fenelon, had carried to so high a degree of elegance and purity.

‘ This happy influence broke the barriers of France; it extended to England, and excited that emulation which the English, naturally endowed with a profound and energetic genius, stood so much in want of. It penetrated to Germany, to Spain, and reanimated those arts which had so long languished in Italy, their ancient country. Half Europe owes its politeness, its love of the arts, and the spirit of its societies to the court of Lewis XIV.

‘ The eighteenth century, equally as important and brilliant, will enjoy a still purer glory; posterity will ascribe to it a more real and lasting grandeur:—Enriched by the discoveries of the former ages, it has done more than all the four together. The arts, indeed, have not been so much farther improved as under Louis XIV. Leo X. Augustus, and Alexander; but in cultivating them, human reason has arrived at

* The present period, indeed, exhibits in France a very different character of the populace.

perfection. True philosophy is now first known, and has caused in our understandings, in our manners, in our intercourse through life, and even in our government, a universal revolution, which will be the eternal glory of our country.*

In comparing the discoveries of the present century with the past, the author ascribes almost every improvement to the labours of his countrymen, many of whom are mentioned by name; but where no name of sufficient consequence could be found, the discovery is ascribed to the persons of the profession to which it belongs, and the reader is left to imagine that it was made in France. As, however, the whole of this introduction seems to have been written to prove that the history of this period might be worth reading; and as the author, perhaps, modestly imagined that his work would never be noticed out of his own country, his exaggeration of the merits of his countrymen may be passed over without particular censure; but, as a citizen of the world, a little more impartiality would have raised his own character, and that of the nation he describes, as far as the influence of this history shall extend, in the eyes of foreigners.

Allowing for these failings, the history before us will afford the reader much useful information respecting the state of France through the abovementioned period—a memorable epoch—which, by an unprecedented series of events, has led to the most singular revolution in favour of liberty that ever adorned the annals of time. M. Fantin has displayed considerable abilities in detailing the wars in which France was engaged, her treaties with foreign powers, the state of her ecclesiastical affairs, of her finances and commerce, the interior police of the realm, and other principal objects of administration. At the same time we cannot help remarking, that the author often dwells too circumstantially upon trifles, and frequently passes over events of great moment with little more than mentioning that they happened. The insidiousness of the nation, in professing one thing and acting another, in secretly assisting the enemies of Great Britain, and at the same time denying it, the author sometimes attempts to defend, sometimes to palliate or excuse, and sometimes acknowledges the fact without either. Amongst other interesting articles, we have the different attempts of the Pretender, and some of his adventures; the projects of Alberoni; the rise, progress, and fall of Law's system of finance; the plague of Marseilles; the establishment of commercial companies; the founding of colonies; an account of the literary enterprises undertaken in this period, such as building a college at Constantinople for the education of the youth of France; the send-

* Query.—Whether the author means here to refer to the revolution which has since taken place in France; the foundations of which were laid when this work was printed.

ing academicians to various parts of the world, to make useful discoveries in science; the history of Corsica, as far as relates to France; the adventures of Stanislaus king of Poland; the civil, criminal, and military ordinances; the revolution in different countries; the wars of India; the confederate armed neutrality, &c. &c.

Having given this general view of the work, we shall present our readers with the translation of a few extracts. The following is an account of the state of France at the end of the reign of Louis XIV.

‘ Louis XIV. arrived at the extreme of life, was no longer what he had been: the resources of his mind, and the powers of his genius, were enfeebled by time; his great ministers, his experienced generals, had descended to the tomb; crooked intrigue, with her brazen front, laid snares for him on every side; and, placing too great confidence in his own judgment, the nearer he approached the grave, he became, perhaps, more susceptible of being imposed on by her illusions.

‘ France, exhausted of inhabitants by the war of the succession, the expulsion of the protestants, the famine of 1709, was still more exhausted of money by the enormous expences of the court; by the charges of war, the destruction of her fleets, the successive increase of taxes, the diminution of agriculture, the annihilation of commerce, the loss of many manufactures, which the fugitive Calvinists had carried to foreign countries—she appeared without energy, and without resource.

‘ Louis, long surrounded by a numerous progeny, had nearly survived all his family, whom he saw snatched away by premature deaths; the queen at 45, her only son at 50; and one year after the loss of his son, the monarch saw his grandson the dauphin, the duke of Burgundy, the dauphiness his wife, and their eldest son the duke of Bretagne, all carried to the same tomb in the month of April, 1712. The duke of Berry, brother to the duke of Burgundy, followed two years afterwards, and his daughter at the same time passed from the cradle to the grave. The royal family in France was reduced to the duke of Anjou, who afterwards sat on the throne, but was then at the gates of death. Louis smothered his grief in public, but in private the sense of so many calamities penetrated his soul, and drained the sources of life; these being so much the more afflicting, as he experienced every kind of domestic loss in the course of a disastrous war, before he was certain of peace, and that at a time when the deepest misery desolated the realm.’

The deaths of these persons the author ascribes to an epidemic purple measles, of which upwards of 500 died at Paris in less than two months; and enters into a vindication of the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent, who was suspected of poisoning them.

‘ Louis XIV. died the 1st of September, 1715, carrying with him to the grave the appellation of Great; but he left the nation indebted 2,066,138,000 livres, at 30 livres, 10 sous, 6 deniers per marc, which at present would be nearly equal to to 4,000,000,000 livres.*’

* About 166 millions sterling.

The different means proposed, or undertaken, to free the nation from this load of debt, form an interesting part of the history of the regency of the duke of Orleans, who, in direct violation of the will of Louis XIV. assumed to himself solely that office. The first measure suggested, although not adopted, shews, from the argument by which it was supported, the slender security of a despotic government: it was proposed not to recognize any of the debts of the late king; because, that as he was not the proprietor of the crown, but only held it as a simple trust, he ought to have demised it to his successors in the same state as he received it; the nation not being guarantee for the performance of engagements into which it had not freely entered. This proposition, as announcing at once a national bankruptcy, was rejected; and the regent attempted to meliorate the situation of the finances, by lowering the interest, by economical retrenchments, and by a strict collection of the taxes. His circular letter to the intendants of the provinces on this latter subject deserves particular notice:—

‘ Since both justice and compassion,’ says the duke in this letter, ‘ require us to prevent those who pay the taxes from being oppressed; I think no punishment sufficient for those who would oppose the design of relieving them. You shall prohibit the collectors, when they distrain for the taxes, from taking the horses and oxen kept for labour, the beds, clothes, the utensils, and the tools with which workmen or artists gain their subsistence.’

The resources of the nation were, however, found inadequate to the liquidation of its debts; and although the declaration of a general bankruptcy was avoided, the measures adopted of arbitrarily raising or lowering the value of money, and the fall of the system of Law, produced in the end nearly the same effect. Such was the situation to which France was reduced, by a debt of not more than two-thirds of what is now owing by England, the interest of which is regularly discharged, the principal gradually diminished, her public credit daily encreasing.

Of the English the author observes, that—

‘ They do not seek to extend their dominions in Europe; their end is to multiply their colonies: all the wars they engage in regard only their commerce. It is said of them, that they would not only be rich themselves, but wish to prevent all others from being so. This disposition, as unjust as odious, has caused them at all times to undertake grand designs, and commit great injustice. England is almost constantly united with the enemies of France, not to invade or dismember the empire as formerly, but to reduce her to a state of imbecillity, which shall prevent her from setting bounds to that absolute dominion of the sea, which the English arrogate to themselves, or to that immense commerce, which embraces every thing, and which they wish to overwhelm that of other nations.’

‘ The English, more flattered by governing through the extent of their commerce, and the immense riches which result from it, than to possess

possess a few provinces on the continent of Europe, which would be frequently contested, shut themselves up in their isle, and affect a disinterestedness, which their topographical situation establishes as a law; they protest that they wish not to acquire conquests; and that if they do take up arms, it is only to preserve the balance of power and liberty of Europe.

These great words produce their effect, because the greatest part of mankind are led away by the arrangement of words, more than by the consequence of things themselves. They ally themselves to a power whose intentions appear so pure, without considering that she arrives to her end in silence, and that they sacrifice themselves for her.

It was thus that Great Britain, after having haughtily protested that she entered into the league formed against France, respecting the succession of Spain, without any motive of interest, made a particular peace,* by which she obtained in America, Hudson's-bay, Newfoundland, and Acadia, the limits of which she extended at pleasure, besides nearly all the commerce of the Spanish colonies. In Europe she had Gibraltar and Minorca.

We shall pass over the intermediate wars with England, and that with Corsica, as they have been treated of by various, and indeed superior writers; and, with respect to their internal concerns, the superstitious contentions between the Jesuits and Jansenists, and the commotions they successively raised in the state, form one of the most prominent features. The miracles performed by the saints of either party, by which the populace were hurried to the most violent and desperate acts against their opponents, present a scene of such ignorance and barbarity, as must excite our indignation and pity at the folly and prejudice of mankind. To see a nation, boasting itself the most enlightened in the world, set in a ferment, its parliament issuing arrets, its king holding beds of justice, and exiling that parliament; its priests, bishops, and archbishops, thundering forth anathemas, and writing volumes in folio, respecting the wonders performed at the tomb of a deacon of Paris, would afford but little information; we shall therefore proceed to the account given of the part taken by the French court in the late contest with America, in the 8th volume.

The dissensions between Great Britain and her colonies had now engaged the attention of Europe for many years, and Louis XVI. remained a passive spectator of the war.

When Congress, by publishing their independence, had raised themselves to the rank of nations, the king promised to England to observe the strictest neutrality between the two people; and this promise was religiously kept, until reason, prudence, and even the care of her own security, obliged France publicly to change this conduct.

The manner in which England had begun the war, in 1755, by the unexpected capture of 500 of our vessels, in time of profound peace, perhaps authorized France to profit by the divisions which agi-

* The peace made by the duke of Ormond, in 1712.

tated that empire, to keep up its distress, and urge on its degradation; yet no one had seen France attend to the deepest and most just resentment, for fomenting the revolt and trouble amongst her unhappy neighbours.*

“Not only the American war reduced England to a state of perplexity, by which France might profit, but that spirit of delusion which seemed then to preside over the counsels of that nation, alienated from it at the same time the soubahs and nabobs of India, together with the attachment of the Europeans in that part of the world.”

After expatiating on the moderation of the French in India, the hardships they sustained from the English, and concluding, that if they had joined themselves to Hyder Ally, ‘it is certain that war would have ended in the most destructive manner to the British empire, which would probably have lost all its possessions in India,’ M. Fantin proceeds—

* The English paid no regard to the moderation of the French; they continued to molest them until 1778, when they attacked them openly, before the rupture between the two nations was declared.

* The English complained, because the American vessels were received in the ports of France: but, in consequence of the neutrality, the king ought to treat the vessels of both people on the same terms. They published, that the Americans were rebels, and that France ought to treat them as such. But the griefs which had armed the Americans could not be compared to those seditious movements, which even success cannot justify, and which it belongs to kings to punish in monarchical governments.*

* The refusal of the king of England to do justice to the American colonies, might have been regarded at Paris as a sequel of the total subversion of the constituent laws of the British empire; and the insurrection of the Americans for maintaining their privileges, ought to have appeared so much less illegal to the house of Brunswick, because they could not forget that a similar insurrection had procured them the throne, on condition of governing according to the laws of England, and not according to those of France or Spain.

* The demand made by the British colonies of not being taxed without their consent, and to be judged by their peers in America, had found so many supporters even in England, that the nation was divided upon the question, as touching both the property and security of its citizens. Lord Abingdon, one of the most enlightened and virtuous men in London, even proposed in a full house, on the part of opposition, to withdraw themselves from parliament, and to have it inserted on their journals, as the cause of the secession which he proposed, that *the parliament and the king had much exceeded their authority in the American war; and that the people, the supreme legislative power of Great Britain, had a right to recall a power so badly administered.* Now if, even in England, it was by no means decided, whether the English who attacked America, or the Americans who

* Query—whether, in our author's opinion, the present revolution in France would not come under this description.

defended it, were rebels to the constitution; what reason had a foreign prince to take the trouble to examine the question which divided the two people, or to treat either the one or other as rebels?

* To open the ports of France to all nations, to permit the Americans to purchase the productions of France together with the English, was surely observing the strictest neutrality, and maintaining that protection which is essentially due, in every equitable monarchy, to the commerce of its subjects.

* The English complained that some French individuals assisted the Americans with their fortunes, and even with their lives; but, this noble devotement of particular persons in the cause of an oppressed people, could not be considered as a national aggression. A great number of English had fought against the French in the Corsican war, but as they were not acknowledged by their government, their conduct dictated by the ancient spirit of chivalry had not interrupted the good harmony which subsisted between France and England.

* Silas Deane resided at Paris as a delegate from the Congress; but the court did not recognize him in that quality. Dr. Franklin arrived in France with the secret intention of establishing the rights of the colonies rejected by their metropolis;—he immediately appeared as a citizen overwhelmed by the evils of his country, which he came to deplore in a strange but peaceable land. He lived at Paris with a philosophical simplicity which retraced the patriarchal manners.

* A report was spread that the British minister intended to molest him in the asylum which he had chosen: the interest he inspired was that of virtue persecuted, and of innocence exposed to mistrustful politics; but, so far from treating with him as a public man, the court of France in compliance with the representations of Viscount Stormont the English ambassador, ordered the American privateers to limit their stay in the ports of France to twenty-four hours; and even arrested and punished those which were refractory to this order, notwithstanding the representations of the agents of Congress, who might with reason complain of the partiality shewn to Great Britain.

* The king put such strict fetters on the commerce of France with the Americans, that they were the object of complaint of the French merchants, at the time when England, always provoking, arrogated to herself the right of custom and visit on the ocean, and made a jest of irritating our patience by arresting, insulting, and molesting our merchant ships in sight of our very coasts.

* France and England were on these terms when information was brought that the English, acquainted with the defeat of General Burgoyne, and despairing of conquering the United States of America, projected a reconciliation with them on condition that the two people should unite their forces against the subjects of the House of Bourbon, and that the American Commissioners residing at Paris had been sounded on this subject; then the King determined to acknowledge publicly the independence of America, and entered into a treaty of alliance and commerce with the Deputies of Congress; but without excluding any other nation, not even the English from this commerce, although the conduct of England had given him just cause of resentment.

* Louis XVI. actuated by the most rigid delicacy, avoided with the greatest care every thing which might occasion a rupture with his neighbours,

neighbours, and on the 13th of May, announced this treaty to the court of London by the French ambassador, assuring the English monarch that the contracting parties had paid due attention not to stipulate any exclusive advantage, and that the United States had reserved the liberty of treating with all nations on the same footing of equality and reciprocity.

* The 17th of the same month, the Lords Weymouth and North acquainted the two Houses of Parliament, that the King of England having been informed of the treaty of commerce entered into between France and the United States of America, had recalled Lord Stormont his ambassador to France. This recall was the signal for war between the two nations.

* But what ought most to surprise us, considering the situation of France and England, is, that the English were throughout the aggressors.

* First they attacked the French in Europe, when their frigate the *Arethusa* attacked on the 17th of June the king's frigate the *Belle Poule*, commanded by the Chevalier de la Clocheterie, who obtained immortal glory.

We have given this justification of the part taken by the French in the late war at length, as it is the only one we have seen on the subject. As most of our readers will easily recollect the manner in which our accounts represented the state of affairs at that time, we think it unnecessary to offer any comment on the above. If the author had been acquainted with the nature of our debates in Parliament, he would probably not have thought the opinion of an individual there, nor his being hardy enough to propose it in the House, as an argument of so much consequence in favour of the cause he espouses.

If we were inclined to look upon ourselves as distinct from the rest of mankind, and to confine our ideas of true patriotism to that which constituted the most exalted praise of a Roman, the love of our country, we should find sufficient matter of exultation even in the testimony of our enemies. For badly as the American war was conducted, notwithstanding the mere job that was made of it by the persons employed; yet France and Spain by the above statement feared to declare their true sentiments and assist the Americans for several years. Nor was it until a capital miscarriage on our part, in the loss of Burgoyne's army, had given the Americans alone the advantage, that these powers ventured openly to enter into a treaty with the United States: and even after this they would willingly have continued to supply underhand assistance, had not England bravely preferred an open to an insidious enemy, and compelled them to throw off the mask and defend themselves. If ever this country, following that fate which attends bodies politic as well as physical, shall become overwhelmed by its luxury and effeminacy, and descend from its present exalted rank to an undistinguished petty state; posterity will scarcely credit the immense exertions it made, the battles it fought, and the various
successes

successes it obtained in the war of 1778 to 1783. Torn by factions at home, its councils directed by a weak and infatuated ministry, its commanders abroad sacrificing their duty to private pique or interest, Great Britain contended for nearly four years with France, Spain, and Holland in Europe, with three millions of its own subjects in America, and the most war-like princes of India poured forth their hundred thousands against its possessions in the East: yet this host of enemies acquired but little to boast of; defeated in every naval engagement of consequence, and their grand force overthrown before Gibraltar, they consented to a peace with little more advantage than the independence of a country from whose commerce they derive no benefit, and the loss of which can scarcely yet be deemed an actual detriment to this nation.

Of the battle off Ushant, which commenced the war between England and France, M. F. gives the following account, after describing the different manœuvres previous to the engagement.

‘ The English fleet by engaging to leeward had alone the advantage of using their lower guns. To remedy this, the Count d’Orvilliers made the signal to his rear-guard to come up by a successive movement, and all the fleet to form in order of battle on the starboard (*armure a tribord*); this movement, which the occasion rendered necessary, not being possible to be executed sufficiently quick to produce its effect, the French admiral continued his retreating (*renverse*) order of battle, in passing to the leeward of the enemy’s line.

‘ The English made no movement to hinder this evolution, although they had already tacked about on the counter-march to charge the rear-guard of the French; but they profited by their situation in respect to the wind, to rally in order of battle on the starboard, without endeavouring to recommence the engagement, which the French being then to the leeward could not but have accepted*.

‘ *The state the ships were in, in their masts, yards, and sails, (wrote Admiral Keppel to the Lords of the Admiralty) left me no choice of what was proper and adviseable to do.*

‘ The English vessels, the Victory, Formidable, Prince George, Foudroyant, Terrible, Robust, Egmont, and Shrewsbury were extremely damaged; the French fleet being better formed in order of battle than the English, and their fire more united, was much less disabled; the Ville de Paris, the Couronne, Active, Bien-Aime, Refléchi, and Amphion, suffered most.

‘ Such was the issue of the battle off Ushant; an undecided engagement, of which the two nations vainly attributed to themselves the advantage, and after which the two fleets equally damaged, returned to their respective ports to refit; but it taught the English that they were no longer sovereigns of the sea.’

The following extracts respect the late peace, and the author’s opinion of the consequences attending it.

* Admiral Keppel states, that the wind and weather was such, that they could reach their own shores before there was any chance of his fleet getting up with them.

* The peace of 1783, forms a grand epoch in the annals of the world. The sceptre of the seas was broken in the hands of Great Britain; a new nation was raised to the rank of sovereign states; all the people of Europe recovered that liberty of commerce which the nature of their soil, the extent of their coasts, and their character for industry affords; new sources were opened to the activity of merchants; the free circulation of the productions of Europe and America, has produced by a concurrence of happy changes in countries so far distant from each other, ease, prosperity, enjoyments, happiness; new ties have united all nations for their mutual advantage;—such are the precious fruits of this peace!—Louis XVI. who was the instrument, will be placed in the rank of benefactors of mankind.

* Some princes have increased by happy treaties the number of their provinces; others have cemented the fervitude of the people; but since the treaty concluded by the mediation of Henry IV. between Philip III. and the United Provinces, by which the Dutch were maintained in the possession of their liberty, and in the enjoyment of their commerce in the East Indies, no treaty of peace until that of 1783 had created a new nation.

* France in allying herself with the Colonies which defended their rights, had only regarded, in the war which followed this confederation, the interest of her allies, and those of Europe. Every power, so far from hindering, concurred indirectly to her success. The resentment which the injustice and the pride of England had inspired throughout the whole, was the cause of this generally uniform conduct.

* Great Britain, surrounded by enemies, found not a people to stand up in her defence; they enjoyed in concert the humiliations and dangers of this proud and tyrannic power; they seemed to say to her—'England, you have abused your victories; the moment of vengeance is arrived; Europe will no longer suffer with tyrants—she re-enters into her rights, and in future there shall be equality or war!

* But, this vengeance which France undertook, was the enterprize of a giant. The preponderance which Great Britain had acquired in all parts of the world during the two last wars, seemed to have irrevocably secured to her the empire of the seas; and, one could not but allow that she had rendered herself worthy of it, by her superiority in the art of conducting her vessels, by the number of her fleets, the experience of her admirals, the bravery of her sailors, and that energy which a free nation acquires that finds in the vast extent of her commerce, her riches and glory.

* France is as happily situated as England for carrying on with advantage the most extensive commerce.—Her manufactures alone might be the object of an immense commerce; yet, she is not equal to England. She possesses not those inexhaustible funds of ships and seamen which distinguishes the English navy; and the weakness of her mercantile navigation operates upon her maritime power.

* Great Britain pretended that her maritime power was more formidable than that of all the powers of Europe united; yet, her flag gave way to that of France and Spain as often as the fleets of the two nations could assemble to form one combined; and, if the port of Cherbourg had existed then, the war would not have been of long continuance. But the channel afforded to the French and Spanish fleets no harbour for their ships of the line during the tempestuous weather so common in that part, their naval forces could not prolong their cruise without

without being in danger of being driven on shore by some gale of wind."

The following extract shews the opinion which was entertained of the injury done to Great Britain in assisting the Americans to obtain independence; the present state of the country and its commerce is however at present a happy proof of the fallacy of the prediction.

"The blow is irrevocably struck; the revolution of America will be fatal to the British commerce; and since the public credit has for its principal base the extent of commerce and navigation, we may now predict how much the diminution of the one will prove destructive to the other. The decay of commerce will necessarily influence the public revenues; then the taxes which must be imposed to supply this vacancy, will still add to the public calamity in impoverishing and exhausting their finances.

"England has displayed in the last war great resources, and above all a grand energy; they were the generous efforts of a magnanimous nation, which would rather renounce its duration than its glory; but in the end it must be crushed under the weight of a debt of two hundred and forty millions sterling. The English cannot discharge it but by the aid of a peace prolonged to eternity.

"The time is past that these proud islanders aspired to the universal monarchy of the seas;—the liberty of navigation is restored to all people. Let the union between France and Spain be for ever established—let the port of Cherbourg be constructed to perfection, and afford an harbour to the fleets of the two nations whenever their common interests shall bring them into the channel—let France preserve her naval power in the state it is at present—let her fleets stationed at her distant possessions, announce to her allies and to her enemies, her grandeur and her power; and we may predict, without temerity, that for a long time the English will not disturb the peace of Europe."

To these observations and wishes of the author, in which he seems to regard the English as necessarily rivals and enemies, we shall add his conclusion, which is so truly christian and philosophical that we cannot but heartily join in it.

"May these tutelary preparations, dictated by prudence, remove for ever the terrible scourge of war.—Far, for ever far be from us, I repeat after the Abbe Raynal, every idea which may tend to kindle the flames of discord!—May rather the voice of religion, of philosophy and of reason be understood by the masters of the world!—May all sovereigns, after so many ages of error, prefer the true glory of making a small number happy to the frantic ambition of governing desolated regions and ulcerated hearts!—May all men become brothers, accustom themselves to regard the universe as a family assembled under the eyes of one common father!"

A. D.

ART. V. *A View of the Reign of Frederic II. of Prussia; with a Parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon.*
By John Gillies, L. L. D. F. R. S. and S. A. 8vo. 503 p.
pr. 6s. in boards. Cadell, 1789.

THE parallel announced in the title-page, is prefixed to the view of the reign of Frederic with perfect propriety and judgment

judgment. It excites the attention of the reader ; and it exhibits a prospectus, as it were, of the illustrious character that is unfolded and described with greater particularity in the body of the work before us.

Viewing things in a metaphysical light, we find that the *comparison* or *association* of ideas* is that which forms the very nature and essence of human knowledge. There is, accordingly, in the human mind, a proneness to associate ideas by different bonds of connection ; and above all, to compare things of the same kind, and to mark the particulars in which they agree, and in which they differ ; their points of dissimilitude as well as of resemblance. Boys, in their earliest years, delight in making comparisons between the strength, courage, and swiftness of different animals. And at school, when they come to read in Cornelius Nepos, and other writers, they are fond of comparing the merit of the heroes whose great actions, particularly their warlike exploits, attract their attention. Nor is this turn and taste superseded by any, or all of the occupations of future life. There is not a more bewitching amusement in the whole compass of ancient literature, than the *Parallels* of Plutarch. In modern history, improved as it is by a spirit of philosophy, there is, perhaps, nothing so poignant as those portraits of eminent persons, that are mutually set off by the pencil of a Robertson and a Hume, through the medium of comparison and contrast. But ‘of all parallels,’ as our learned and judicious author justly observes, ‘the most agreeable, surely, as well as the most useful, are those which embrace the memorable transactions, and distinguished ornaments of ancient and modern history. In comparing men of the same age and country, or even of different ages and countries, in which the manners, like those of modern Europe, have been moulded into religion and policy into nearly the same form, the fancy is tired by a perpetual recurrence of objects and images almost identical ; but in parallels of our illustrious contemporaries with men who have flourished at remote periods of antiquity, the lines of comparison converge from a larger circumference, and afford a prospect, not only wider and more magnificent, but also more highly varied.’

As the design of drawing a parallel between Frederic and Philip was in the highest degree happy and interesting, so Dr. Gillies, who from much reading is well acquainted with ancient Greece, and from much travelling as well as reading, with modern Europe, was well qualified to carry it into execution ; and he has carried it into execution in a very able and pleasing manner.

* Mr. Locke talks of the *comparison*, Mr. Hume, with more philosophical precision, of the *association* of ideas.

Dr. Gillies dedicates this work to the honourable John, and the honourable Charles Hope, young gentlemen, as we have been privately informed, of promising talents and blooming virtues, with whom he had made the tour of Europe, as he had done formerly with their late brother, Henry. After a brief introduction, in which he glances at his present literary pursuits, from which he considers this composition as a relaxation, he says,

‘ But there is one prince of antiquity, whose mixed character, *that* of his late Prussian Majesty more nearly resembles, than either the conscious magnanimity of the Dictator, or the unbending heroism of the son of Philip. Of the founder of the Macedonian power, Cicero * says, that he was always great; yet unvaried greatness was not surely his prevailing characteristic. By his own acknowledgment, Philip, as well as Frederick, “ eked out the lion’s with the fox’s skin :” his actions sometimes soared to magnanimity, and sometimes verged towards meanness; and though he loved the art of war, which he studied assiduously and successfully practised, he never attempted by force what could be accomplished by address.’

Our author, tracing the parallel between those illustrious princes, observes that they were both tutored in the school of adversity; that they both encountered great difficulties at their accession to the throne, which they surmounted by the same means. They were both lovers of pleasure, and lovers of money, but governed by neither; both inventors in the art of war; both endowed with the sublime attributes of the general; and alike eminent in arts and arms.

‘ Not only in the variety, but in the cast and bent of their genius, the coincidence is remarkable. The same easy flow of animated composition, the same liveliness of fancy which will perpetuate their sayings to the latest times, the same talent for ridicule chastised by equal politeness, the same judgment of things, and the same discernment of characters. Born amidst the half barbarous Macedonians and Prussians, the minds of both princes emerged from the obscurity into which fortune had thrown them; and finding nothing congenial to their own feelings in the objects with which they were surrounded, both looked abroad, and discovered, the one in Athens, and the other in Paris, men whose attachment they deserved by a sympathy of character and pursuits, and who were qualified to illustrate their courts with a real splendour beyond any that wealth can purchase or power command. In his letter to Aristotle, “ I rejoice,” said Philip, “ not so much that a son is born to me, as that he is born at a time when Aristotle lives :” And his Prussian Majesty discovered a solicitude, the strongest and most extraordinary, to acquire the friendship and enjoy the conversation of D’Alembert and Voltaire. During a long and incurable malady, the former of these celebrated Frenchmen derived his principal consolation from the correspondence of his royal friend; and the unrivalled talents of the latter, were

* De Officiis, l. i. c. 26.

admired and praised, by a prince, above resentment and above envy, after the envenomed satirist, or rather serpent, warming in the bosom of friendship, endeavoured to sting his invulnerable fame.'

Dr. Gillies proceeds to shew, that both Philip and Frederick experienced signal instances of literary ingratitude; that with the cares of royalty, they conjoined the cordial delights of equal society. They both disdained respected errors; both encouraged productive industry; were both passionately fond of musical and dramatical entertainments, and delighted in the company of men of wit and humour. Dr. Gillies, on the political œconomy of Philip and Frederick, says,

'It has been observed, that the best gardeners abound in the worst climates; and by a modified application of this remark, we may affirm, that kingdoms the most highly favoured in the distribution of natural advantages, are generally the worst governed. In some of those kingdoms, the most liberal and the most enlightened, but where wickedness and wretchedness are strangely contrasted with opulence and greatness, the resources of the body politic seem not to be considered as correlative with the united faculties of its component members: since government, instead of being only solicitous to replenish the common source, is obliged to employ still more care to convey the rich fluid into its particular cistern; although greater talents surely are required to make a nation flourish in resources, than can ever be supposed necessary to make it pay taxes. Taxes, as generally imposed and applied, are contributions from the public, and sometimes one portion of the public, to supply the luxury of another, and to protect the safety of the whole. The latter object may be openly professed, and for the most part readily accomplished, since men who are able, will commonly be willing, to pay for their own defence; but to pamper the riot of extravagance, to feed the idle retinue of vice and folly, or to blazon in gold and diamonds the effrontery of prostitution, for such unworthy purposes the most unfeeling impudence cannot require the hard-earned bread of the labourer, without disguising what it would be dangerous to avow, melting the tax into the price, rendering passion, and even the ruinous passion for play, a productive source of revenue, and thus stealing from public ignorance, what cannot be demanded from public justice.'

With a view to gratify their ambition of foreign conquest, without domestic oppression, Frederick and Philip interchanged the customary institutions of their respective ages; the one by reviving a practice ancient and almost forgotten, the other by anticipating futurity. The well-known custom of funding, which in modern times has been carried to such excess as threatens to overturn the governments which it was meant to uphold, was first invented by the Macedonian, and in his peculiar situation proved useful. Frederick, on the other hand, convinced of the powerful energy of ready money, kept always a year's advance in his exchequer, and is one of the few princes in later times, who amassed a rich treasury. They were both of them vigilant and active in promoting objects of public utility;

utility; their success in improving their dominions unexampled; their attention to the education of their subjects extraordinary. The internal condition and domestic institutions of Brandenburg, were analogous to those of Macedon; and in the relation of those countries to neighbouring powers in the foreign negotiations of their respective princes, as well as in the principal transactions of their illustrious reigns, there is a resemblance equally interesting and extraordinary. In several characteristic excellencies they may, perhaps, have been equalled or surpassed; but not in the impenetrable depths of their policy: for, though constitutionally ardent and impetuous, these princes gradually tamed their natures: in youth open and ingenuous, they learned closeness and circumspection from age. Yet the policy of Philip and of Frederick, though that particular in which their real resemblance is the strongest, will for ever be employed to discriminate their characters. The subversion of the liberties of Greece throws a dark shade on the fame of the Macedonian. But Frederick boasts with becoming dignity, that he had never deceived any man during the whole course of his life; and indeed his enemies must allow, that he seldom commenced the hostilities of fraud, or was the first to lay the snares of deceit, although he appears on all occasions as willing as able to encounter art with similar address. Yet, on the whole, it cannot be dissembled that, compared with the king of Macedon, Frederick is to be regarded as a prince of strict faith and exemplary probity; yet this advantage which *appears* so honourable to the modern prince, is *really* honourable to modern times, since, in this particular, the lines of resemblance were rather distorted by situation than essentially different. The courage and magnanimity of Philip, emphatically celebrated even by his enemy Demosthenes, finds a counterpart only in the magnanimity and courage of Frederick;

‘Opposing during seven campaigns the confederacy of France, Sweden, Germany, and Russia; commanding one army in person, while he directed the operations of two others, and of detachments innumerable; embracing in his capacious mind the wide extent of country from the Rhine to the Niemen; amidst the actual fatigues of war, oppressed by the cares of preparation; his horses often shot under him; his body bruised by wounds, and tortured by disease, yet writing to his confidential friends, “I find myself equal to all this, and dedicate my moments of leisure to the delights of philosophy; which, during his severest trials, consoled the Roman consul, the father of his country, and the best model of eloquence. I shall not, I hope, ever prove deficient in my *duty*, but remember that *fortune* is not in my power. Yet my enemies shall never triumph over me; there will be always one way left to escape their persecution.’

‘Notwithstanding the striking coincidence in the lives of those illustrious princes, their deaths form a remarkable contrast. At the age of forty-seven, Philip perished by the hands of an assassin,

while preparing to carry his arms into Asia. But his design did not perish with him, since the generals whom he had formed by his precepts and his example, subdued the monarchy of Cyrus, and divided the kingdoms of the ancient world, which were long governed by their posterity. Frederick reigned precisely as many years as Philip lived; and died at the age of seventy-five, surrounded by a new generation of friends, who attended with affectionate concern his last moments, reading, till his dull ear could hear them no longer, favourite passages of Cicero and Plutarch, which he had marked with his own hand. The last exertion of his valour and policy was employed in defending the liberties of Germany, and preventing the independent and warlike states of that flourishing country from becoming tame and truckling provinces of one overgrown monarchy. For seven years before his death, his sword was sheathed, and the mildness of his setting sun, which had blazed so fiercely at its meridian, diffused beneficence and mercy, cherished public prosperity, and sustained in his warlike subjects that generous spirit of national emulation which his genius first inspired.

The parallel here drawn with great nicety of observation and judgment, it will be readily allowed, is remarkable, not only for the exactness of its correspondence, but for the greatness of its extent. 'The parallel between the ancient and modern monarch,' says Dr. Gillies, 'is the more deserving of attention, on account of the unexampled variety of circumstances of which it consists; and this variety again, considered abstractedly, forms itself the most interesting link in the whole chain of comparison.'

This comparative view of the characters of Philip and Frederick will naturally suggest different reflections to different readers: but chiefly, perhaps, the two following; the one moral, the other physiological.

First, we have in the parallel that has been drawn by our author between Philip and Frederick, a conspicuous proof, that similarity of situations leads to similarity of conduct.

Secondly, where we find so many coincidences, in both genius and natural temper or disposition, it is reasonable to conclude, that there must have been also a certain degree of conformity in respect of that natural configuration or constitution, that material organization by which the faculties of the soul are supposed to be influenced, not to say on which they depend. This conjecture suggests another hint. Where such exact parallels are found between the minds and actions of men, it might lead to some curious discoveries to follow them up, in cases where this can be done, with a comparative anatomy of their physical constitution.

In order to justify, or illustrate this parallel, it is observed by Dr. Gillies, it would be necessary to describe with brevity the most memorable transactions of the two monarchs; but, having formerly dedicated four chapters in his history of ancient Greece to the reign of Philip, he now endeavours to comprize in nearly the same compass, the reign of Frederick; employing prin-

principally, the materials in his own copious memoirs. To those who enjoy an opportunity of patiently examining the ground, with Frederick's memoirs in their hands, the circumstantial minuteness of his narrative may prove inestimably valuable, especially should they be called to head armies, or command detachments in the countries which formed the glorious scene of his victories. But his prolix account of military movements will not be generally relished. For the satisfaction, therefore, of the young soldier, who to the spirit of his profession adds the desire of distinction, and of course, the love of information, but who enjoys not an opportunity of accurately surveying the various countries in which the Prussians fought and conquered, it may not be an unuseful or ungrateful task to give a succinct, but clear and connected view of those great and decisive operations, the scenes of which being boldly marked by the hand of nature, admit precision, and perspicuity of geographical description. The design of the present work is confined to those transactions of peace and war, the effects of which being extensive and permanent, communicate importance to circumstances otherwise trivial; to the figure, the air, and the demeanour, and even to the petty habits and occasional amusements of a man so extraordinary;—to paint Frederick the Great as a man, and a man of genius, and above all, to delineate his maxims and his resources, as a warrior and as a politician.

Our author has executed his design with great success. His descriptions of marches, battles, and the various stratagems of war, particularly, are clear, intelligible, and interesting. H. H.

ART. VI. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. VOL. LXXIX, for the Year 1789. Part 2d. 4to. 195 pages, including the Index, and 3 plates. Price 8s. sewed. Davis. 1789.

Art. 11. *Experiments on the Phlogification of Spirit of Nitre*. By the Reverend Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S.

In the prosecution of these enquiries, which for the benefit of science, Doctor Priestley is making relative to phlogiston, the nitrous acid has deservedly claimed his attention. In his former experiments, the Doctor found that the colourless acid became smoking or orange coloured, and emitted orange coloured vapours, on being exposed to heat in long glass tubes, hermetically sealed. He afterwards found that it was not heat, but light only, that was capable of giving colour to spirit of nitre, contained in phials with ground stoppers; the effect being produced by the action of light on the vapour, from which it was gradually imparted to the fluid. To ascertain therefore whether mere heat without light could produce this effect, he boiled colourless spirit of nitre, in tubes hermetically sealed, and included in gun barrels accurately closed. The effect took place as before.

As it might be imagined that the colour was produced by the action of the included air, he tried the experiment in a vacuum made by the air pump, and also in a vacuum made by first boiling the acid and sealing the tube after the vapours had excluded the air. He found that the change of the acid consisted in its having emitted vital air. When the experiment was made in a sealed tube containing atmospheric air, it was found, not only that vital air was emitted, but a portion of the phlogisticated air was absorbed. The vital air emitted, was by no means perfectly pure.

Having repeatedly observed that the acid became coloured by heating in contact with any kind of air, he exposed three equal tubes, with nitrous acid, to heat, in like circumstances the one containing dephlogisticated, the other phlogisticated, and the third inflammable air. The nitrous acid became coloured alike in all, and the airs after the process were increased in quantity, in the whole, the two latter being rendered much better than common air.

As in all the processes wherein phlogisticated or inflammable air were used, the quantities of these were diminished, Doctor Priestley thinks these airs are decomposed and purified by this means, and that phlogisticated air is not a simple substance. He accounts for the expulsion of impure dephlogisticated air from nitrous acid, by supposing that this air does not, in the present instance, consist of a mere mixture with phlogisticated air, but a combination. And he takes notice, that ignition is not necessary to convert nitrous acid into pure air.

He thinks, moreover, that these facts are not favourable to the doctrine of the decomposition of water, because he apprehends that fluid has always hitherto been supposed by the maintainers of that doctrine, to require a red heat for that purpose, and for other reasons, which we imagine the antiphlogistians will hardly think cogent. From the discovery, that heat renders nitrous acid fuming, the Doctor observes that this may be universally the case, even when light is the agent, because the reflections and refractions of that substance are known to produce heat.

In his postscript, our author takes notice of the chief objection against the nitrous acid, in the conflagration of inflammable and vital air, being produced from the union of those fluids. It is asserted, that it may or must arise from the union of the phlogisticated air (which is present as an impurity) with some of the vital air. But Doctor P. denies that mere heat can effect such an union, or decomposition of the phlogisticated air, as the Doctor calls it; because the transmission of common air through a red hot tube does not produce nitrous acid, and because the residue, after the deflagration of the two airs, is full as great as that which the test of nitrous air shews to be the whole impurity.

Art. 12. Observations on a Comet. By William Herschel,
L. L. D. F. R. S.

By these observations on Miss Herschel's comet, it appears that its position at midnight, between December 22 and December 23, preceded β Lyræ 7' 5" in time. The observations were taken December the 22d at 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and December 23d at 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, and in every observation, the small star which accompanies β Lyræ, was exactly in the parallel of the comet. It had no nucleus, though the Doctor is of opinion that if it had subtended a single second in diameter, he should have perceived it. This circumstance, as he observes, is of some consequence to those who turn their thoughts to the investigation of the nature of comets. Its form, in the Doctor's ten feet reflector, was irregularly round, very gradually brighter in the middle, and about 5' or 6' in diameter.

Art. 13. Indications of Spring. Observed by Robert Marsham, Esq. F. R. S.

This paper consists of a large table printed in three parts. The first column contains the years from 1736 to 1788 both inclusive. The titles of the other columns contain the appearances, which are; 1. Snow drop flower. 2. Thrush sings. 3. Hawthorn leaf. 4. Hawthorn flower, &c. &c. to the number of 27 columns. Beneath these titles opposite the years respectively, are placed the days of the month on which the indications were first observed.

Art. 14. An account of a Monster of the Human Species, in two Letters. One from Baron Reichel, to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and the other from Mr. James Anderson, to Baron Reichel.

These letters are accompanied with a drawing of the subject, who is a Gentoo boy, of 13 years of age, well made, and measuring 4 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, possessing every due faculty of mind and body; being rather more sagacious than boys in general of his age. The singular part of his structure, consists in an appendage or brother, which is attached to him by the os pubis; an elongation of the sword-like cartilage of the boy having anastomosed with that bone at the symphysis.

The lower orifice of the stomach, seems to lie in the sac or cylindrical cavity between the two brothers, on the right side, and what may be reckoned the right hypochondre of the little one, as that part is tumid and full after eating.

The alimentary canal must be common to both, as the anus of the little one is imperforate.

There is a bladder of urine distinctly perceived, which occupies the left side of the sac, or left hypochondre of the monster.

Besides which, there remain only the sacrum, ossa innominata, and lower extremities perfect.

'PERUNTALOO,' says Mr. A. 'has as complete a sense of feeling, with every part of the body of his little brother, as of his

own proper body,' but the voluntary power of motion does not extend to the legs or feet, which are cold in comparison with the rest.

Art. 15. A Supplementary Letter on the Identity of the Species of the Dog, Wolf, and Jackall: From John Hunter, Esq; F. R. S.

In the year 1787, Mr. Hunter presented a paper to the Royal Society, to prove the wolf, dog, and jackall, to be of the same species. But as the complete proof of the wolf being a dog, consisted in the half bred puppy breeding again, which had not been done under Mr. H.'s own inspection, though the fact was sufficiently authenticated, he has since availed himself of an opportunity of ascertaining this circumstance under his own inspection.

Art. 16. Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland. By Thomas Barker, Esq. Also of the Rain in Hampshire and Surry.

This abstract, as usual, contains the mean height of the barometer and thermometer for the respective months, with the number of inches of rain which fell. The table is accompanied with general observations on the weather, and the paper concludes with an account of a sinking in of a piece of ground near Ketton in Rutland. It was five yards long, and four broad, and it sunk about four yards. It seems to have been occasioned, by waters having washed away the ground from beneath.

Art. 19. Experiments on the Congelation of Quicksilver in England. By Mr. Richard Walker.

A diluted mixture of vitriolic acid, whose specific gravity was 1,5596, was mixed with an equal quantity of strong fuming nitrous acid. Two ounces and an half of this mixture was cooled by immersion in snow and nitrous acid, as low as -30° , and snow likewise previously cooled to -15° , was gradually added to the cooled mixture of the acids, and kept stirring until a mercurial thermometer immersed in it sunk to -60° and remained stationary. At this period of the experiment, the lower bulb of an hydrometer, which was half an inch in diameter, and three-fourths filled with mercury, was immersed in it, and stirred about for a short time. On taking it out, the included mercury was found to have acquired the consistence of an amalgam; and after immersing it again for a few minutes, the mercury was rendered entirely solid. The frozen mercury weighing seven scruples, was not entirely melted under seven minutes, the temperature of the air being $+30^{\circ}$.

Mr. W. also congealed mercury by adding cooled Glauber's salt, to a mixture of the acids likewise previously cooled.

He finds likewise, that mercury may be congealed tolerably hard by adding fresh falling snow, at the temperature of $+32^{\circ}$ to strong
fuming

fuming nitrous acid, previously cooled to between -25° and -30° , which may be very easily and quickly effected, by immersing the vessel containing the acid, in a mixture of snow and nitrous acid. He uses the fuming nitrous acid upon all occasions, because it does not require to be diluted, cold being immediately produced on the smallest addition of snow.

In another experiment, made at the anatomy school in Christ Church, the solid mercury was taken out, by breaking the glass with a hammer, and subjected to several experimental trials. None of the specimens proved to be malleable, but they broke, exhibiting a crystallized texture. In other experiments, however, it proved more malleable. Solid mercury was found to sink with considerable celerity, when thrown into the metal in its ordinary fluid state.

The most powerful frigorific mixture, consisted of eight parts of phosphorated mineral alkali in fine powder, added to four parts of diluted nitrous acid, consisting of strong nitrous acid, lowered with half its weight of water; and again by the addition of five parts of nitrous ammoniac in fine powder: the first sunk the thermometer 56° , and the latter 10° more, in the whole 66° . But a mixture of this kind in another experiment, made the thermometer sink 80° .

He finds, by accurate trials, that even the mixture composed of diluted vitriolic acid and Glauber's salt, is adequate to any useful purpose, which may be required in the hottest country; for by adding eleven parts of the salt in fine powder, to eight parts of the vitriolic acid, diluted with an equal weight of water, the thermometer sunk from 80° , the mean temperature of the hottest climate, and to which these materials were purposely heated before mixing, to rather below 20° .

The author concludes his paper with the following words: 'Having now prosecuted my subject relative to mixtures, for generating artificial cold without the use of ice, from a possible method, proposed by Dr. Watson, [*Essays*, Vol. III. p. 139.] for freezing water in summer in this climate, and carried it on to a certain method of freezing, not only water, but even mercury, in the hottest climate, I now intend to take my leave of it.'

Art. 20. Catalogue of a Second Thousand of new Nebulae, and Clusters of Stars; with a few introductory remarks on the Construction of the Heavens. By William Herschel, L.L.D. F.R.S.

The unremitted assiduity with which Dr. Herschel continues to employ his great telescopic powers, in investigating the heavens, has greatly added to the mass of astronomical knowledge, respecting the fixed stars, as well as the planets. In the papers which he has from time to time communicated to the Royal Society, he has shewn much acuteness in deducing consequences from his discoveries. It is impossible to
make

make any abridgment of his catalogue, and it is scarcely practicable to give any perspicuous account of the observations and inferences which compose the prefatory part of his paper. He considers the nebulae or clusters of stars, to consist each of an immense system of suns, whose relative positions to each other are governed or modified by a certain central power or powers. He seems to think that these systems are in various states of rise, progress, and decay; and by applying the doctrine of chances to their figures, and the distribution of stars within the limits of those figures, he infers which of the several figures or modifications, may be considered as possessing those states respectively.

In the postscript we find that the doctor has discovered a sixth satellite to saturn, revolving in the plane of the ring within the orbit of the first satellite, in a period of 32 hours 48 minutes.

Art. 21. An attempt to explain a difficulty in the Theory of Vision depending on the different refrangibility of light. By the Reverend Nevil Maskelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Astronomer Royal.

Opticians have generally considered the images formed in a well constructed eye, as perfect; and several have supposed this perfection to be produced by the combination of refracting substances which form that organ. Euler supposed the construction of the eye to be not only adapted to destroy the aberration arising from the various figures of the curved surfaces, but likewise that which arises from the dispersion of the different coloured rays, in the order of their refrangibility. The late Mr. John Dollond observed many years ago, to the Astronomer Royal, that this last could not be the case for want of contrary refraction. In the present paper, the Astronomer Royal enquires, whether the supposed perfection of the eye has any real existence. With this view he has taken the curvatures and refractive densities of the several humours of the eye, from approved authors, and has computed the magnitude of the circle of aberration upon the retina, at a given aperture of the pupil, when a pencil of white light is admitted from a given point. From his computation, it is deduced, that the real indistinctness will be 14 or 15 times less in the eye, than in the common refracting telescope, and therefore may be easily admitted to be imperceptible.

From the considerations brought forward in this paper, the Doctor infers, that the images of the brightest fixed stars seen by the naked eye, may subtend an angle of about one minute, and that the apparent diameters of the smaller fixed stars, will be nearly as the quantity of light they emit, because the less the light, the nearer we must look towards the center of the circle of dissipation, for a sufficient quantity of light to affect the

the sense. He observes likewise, that this indistinctness in the eye, is not multiplied by the magnifying power of telescopes, because the diameter of the pencil of rays which enters the eye, is much less in the latter, than in the former case, and the aberration will be proportionably less.

Art. 22. Experiments and Observations on Electricity. By Mr. William Nicholson.

This paper is divided into three sections; on the excitation of electricity; on the luminous appearances of electricity, and the action of points; and on compensated electricity. The first object of Mr. N. in his enquiries concerning excitation, appears to have been, to determine the uses of the various parts of the apparatus. For this purpose he began by rubbing the cylinder with the silk only, the cushion being withdrawn about an inch from the cylinder. Fire was seen to pass between the cushion and the silk, which he has satisfactorily determined to consist of electricity, passing to the excited cylinder. Whence he concludes that the silk is the chief agent in the excitation, while the cushion only serves to supply the electricity, and that the silk prevents its return, not by its impermeability, but by a compensation of the negative silk with the positive cylinder.

It was a desirable object in this research, to determine what happens in the inside of an excited cylinder. With this view, he rubbed one surface of a plate machine, and directed his observations to the opposite side which was not rubbed. From the well known circumstances of the electric charge, it might have been expected, that as the outside or rubbed surface becomes positive, the inside, or opposite surface would be disposed to give out electricity, and become negative. The contrary, however, happened, for the surface beneath the cushion was strongly disposed to receive electricity, as well as the rubbed surface, and gave it out again, as soon as it had passed clear of the silk. So that on the side of the plate machine, which was not rubbed, there were two points so singularly disposed, that the one greedily attracted electricity which remained for a time latent, but was given out at the other position. From several observations and experiments, which we cannot give in detail, it was found that the power of plate machines is only half that of cylinders, because both surfaces of the glass afford no more electricity, than a good excitation of one of the surfaces would have produced.

Having proceeded so far, Mr. N. applied a piece of silk so as to embrace the half of a cylinder, and then excited the glass by amalgamation and turning. In this situation, a conductor applied near that extremity of contact of the silk at which the cylinder entered, was rendered negative, while a conductor at the other extremity of the silk obtained the positive state.

These

These states were instantly reversed, by turning the cylinder in the contrary direction. As the author did not, however, find it as easy to excite the silk without a cushion as with one, and as the opposite states were not equally strong, he preferred the construction of a machine, in which the rubber might be shifted from the one conductor to the other. In this way it is plain that experiments with both powers may be made in one and the same conductor, with great facility, and without any change in the adjustment of the apparatus.

The other experiments on excitation consist in the application of a metallic piece, which was substituted in the place of the silk, and shewed, that in excitation with a simple cushion, the projecting part of the cushion supplies the place of the silk.

Mr. N. mentions his method of excitation, which does not materially differ from the common method of exciting with the zinc amalgam upon a separate piece of leather, excepting that he previously greases the surface of the cylinder, so as to render it semi-opaque. The effects of this excitation are uncommonly strong: a ball of one inch and a half diameter was rendered luminous, and produced a blast of air, in the same manner as a pointed body does with a weaker machine. The luminous phenomena, with balls of different sizes, appear to be singular and curious. In charging three square feet of glass, to explode over an uncoated rim of four inches high, the quantity of surface which passed the cushion was between 18 and 19 square feet for each square foot of the charge; so that the intensity of the surface of the cylinder was between 3 and 4 times as great as that of the great Haarlem machine.

The second section of this paper, which relates to the luminous appearances of electricity, and the action of points, exhibits several curious facts. In particular, the author finds, that when two balls or conductors are opposed to each other, and one of them be electrified plus, the appearances of positive electricity will be exhibited in the spark. If one be electrified minus, the spark will exhibit the figure peculiar to the negative electricity; but if one ball be electrified plus, and the other minus, the transition of electricity will exhibit indications of both powers, the plus spark of the one striking the minus flame of the other. He has varied these experiments, in which the appearances are very different, according to circumstances, though the transition of the electricity is constantly the same way.

In considering the action of points, the author made experiments with small balls, and found that a small ball in the vicinity of the prime conductor, at a certain precise distance, has the same disposition to throw out electricity as a larger ball, which is more remote. On this principle, considering a point as an infinitely small ball, he has constructed an instrument, in which the disposition of the electricity to escape from a point, may

may at pleasure be rendered equal to that from any ball between the size of six inches and the smallest possible. This consists of a metallic sphere of six inches diameter, which runs along an axis or stem, by means of a screw; the outer extremity of the axis carries a fine steel point, which protrudes, more or less, through a small hole, according to the position of the ball, and the electricity escapes with greater or less facility from the point, in proportion to its elevation above the surface. As the capacity of the point is diminished by the vicinity of the ball, he accounts for the action of points by simply observing, that the escape of electricity from any conductor will be greatest at that part of the surface which is most remote from the natural state, that is to say, the most prominent part.

In the third section of this paper, the author declines considering that part of the electric charge which is latent, and has directed his attention only to the uncompensated part, upon which the electric signs in a charged jar depend. He finds the quantity of this to be directly in the compound ratio of the compensated electricity and the thickness of the glass, whether that thickness be interposed between the two coatings of a simple jar, or is comprehended in the sum of the thicknesses of several jars successively connected. He clearly shews, that jars are not broken by any attraction between the electricities which form the charge, but by this necessary surplus; because thicker glass require much less electricity to produce an intensity, which breaks them, than thinner glasses do.

In these experiments the Muscovy talc was found to be particularly useful, on account of its extreme thinness, and its resistance to the transmission of electricity. He found the laminæ of this substance to be naturally in opposite states of electricity, and flash to each other when torn asunder in the dark. We cannot afford room to follow him through the course of experiment and reasoning, by which he infers, that a solid inch of talc contains, at least, as much electricity as to charge a conductor of 7 inches diameter, and 135 feet long, so high as to give a 9 inch spark. Neither can we extend our account by minutely explaining his ingenious application of this fact to the returning stroke of the earl of Stanhope. The principal objection to the danger of this stroke, consisted in the assertion, that the quantity of electricity in any animal was too small to produce any mischievous effect by its sudden return in the way alluded to by his lordship. But Mr. N. from a simple chain of inferences, connecting one fact with another, shews that the electricity naturally contained in the body of a man, does certainly exceed the charge of a battery of 15,000 square feet, though we cannot determine the quantity of the excess.

In the postscript, we find that Mr. Van-Marum, by applying Kienmayer's amalgam to his improved cushions, has produced

duced an intensity, which is somewhat more than half that produced by Mr. Nicholson, but will prove considerably greater than this last, if Mr. N.'s conclusions respecting the superiority of cylinders over plate machines be admitted. The intensity on the surface of Mr. Van Marum's excited plates is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of full charged glass. Mr. Nicholson's intensity, as we have already observed, is about $\frac{1}{18}$.

Art. 33. Experiments on the Transmission of the Vapour of Acids through an hot earthen Tube; and further Observations relating to Phlogiston. By the Rev. Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S.

This paper is a continuation of the excellent researches into the nature of acids, which were treated of at the commencement of the present part of the Transactions.

Oil of vitriol was boiled in a glass tube, nearly exhausted, and hermetically sealed, it exhibited the appearance of a dense white vapour, in quick motion above the acid, which disappeared on cooling. The acid was not coloured, and on opening the tube, it was found to contain air of a somewhat worse quality than common air.

Vitriolic acid was boiled in an earthen tube, and the vapour made to pass through an ignited earthen tube, filled with pieces of broken tube. The liquor which passed over was the volatile, or sulphurous vitriolic acid; and a large quantity of very pure dephlogisticated air was obtained.

Nitrous acid was treated in the same way, and the result was in all respects similar; but the production of dephlogisticated air, and phlogisticated acid vapour, was much quicker, and more abundant.

The volatile, or phlogisticated acids, in these processes, being again subjected to the same operation, did not afford more dephlogisticated air, but passed nearly unchanged; except that the nitrous liquor afforded a small portion towards the end, most probably from some nitrous acid which had escaped the action of the heat in the former process.

Marine acid was not changed by this manner of treatment; the volatile products being marine acid, somewhat weaker, and a quantity of marine acid in the aerial form; the absence of which, no doubt, occasioned the less concentration of the fluid. More heat was communicated to the water in the worm tube, in this last operation, than in those with the former acids; a circumstance very naturally accounted for, by attending to the greater quantity of matter condensed in the latter case. In one of the processes with marine acid boiled in a sealed tube, there was an appearance of the white, dancing vapour; but the tube burst, and the doctor did not obtain the same appearance in any of his subsequent trials.

Dephlogisticated marine acid, in vapour, being made to pass through the red-hot tube, afforded dephlogisticated and fixed
air,

air, and the distilled liquor resembled strong spirit of salt, in which manganese had been put.

Distilled vinegar afforded air, which was two-thirds fixed, and the rest inflammable; and the liquid which came over had a more pungent smell than before.

Alkaline air became inflammable, in the same manner as by the electric spark, though in a less degree. The liquor in the receiver had a disagreeable empyreumatic smell, as well as that of volatile alkali, and it was quite opaque with a black matter, which subsided.

The other experiments in this paper relate more immediately to the doctrine of phlogiston. Malleable iron was melted by the burning glass in dephlogisticated air, with a view to shew that the fixed air obtained in this process, is more than the plumbago it contains could have afforded. The experiment, like all those of Dr. P. contains an accurate statement of facts judiciously noted; but, in our judgment, the proceeding is not quite as much as an antiphlogistian philosopher would require to enforce his assent. The data upon which the reasoning is founded, are the quantity of plumbago in the iron, the quantity of fixed air afforded by plumbago, and the quantity of fixed air afforded by the iron made use of in the doctor's experiment.—Now the first of these is inferred from the experiments of Bergman, which may not apply to Dr. Priestley's iron, and have, besides, been shewn in the late paper of Vandermonde, Berthollet, and Monge, to be fallacious. The second is deduced from some inferences of Mr. Kirwan, and of the doctor himself, respecting the component parts of fixed air, which the opposite party do not admit; together with an experiment of expelling fixed air, by heat alone, from plumbago, instead of heating it in dephlogisticated air, as the nature of the enquiry demanded; the third requisite, therefore, is the only one which can be fairly admitted in a numerical computation: and for this reason we hold it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the results, which, if clearly made out, would indeed have been a great and desirable acquisition to the chemist.

Another argument of the doctor against the antiphlogistic doctrine, is grounded on the consideration, that Prussian blue affords much more fixed air when heated in dephlogisticated air, than when heated in an earthen tube. In this last case, it gives out fixed and inflammable air. Hence the doctor infers, that the additional fixed air obtained in the process with vital air, consists of that air combined with inflammable air.

Art. 34. On the Production of nitrous Acid, and nitrous Air.

By the Rev. Isaac Milner, B. D. F. R. S. and President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Nitrous acid was boiled in a retort, and the vapour passed through a red-hot gun barrel. The produce was nitrous and phlogist-



duced an intensity, which is somewhat more than half that produced by Mr. Nicholson, but will prove considerably greater than this last, if Mr. N.'s conclusions respecting the superiority of cylinders over plate machines be admitted. The intensity on the surface of Mr. Van Marum's excited plates is equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of full charged glass. Mr. Nicholson's intensity, as we have already observed, is about $\frac{1}{18}$.

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Vitriolic acid was boiled in an earthen tube, and the vapour made to pass through an ignited earthen tube, filled with pieces of broken tube. The liquor which passed over was the volatile, or sulphurous vitriolic acid; and a large quantity of very pure dephlogisticated air was obtained.

Nitrous acid was treated in the same way, and the result was in all respects similar; but the production of dephlogisticated air, and phlogisticated acid vapour, was much quicker, and more abundant.

The volatile, or phlogisticated acids, in these processes, being again subjected to the same operation, did not afford more dephlogisticated air, but passed nearly unchanged; except that the nitrous liquor afforded a small portion towards the end, most probably from some nitrous acid which had escaped the action of the heat in the former process.

Marine acid was not changed by this manner of treatment; the volatile products being marine acid, somewhat weaker, and a quantity of marine acid in the aerial form; the absence of which, no doubt, occasioned the less concentration of the fluid. More heat was communicated to the water in the worm tube, in this last operation, than in those with the former acids; a circumstance very naturally accounted for, by attending to the greater quantity of matter condensed in the latter case. In one of the processes with marine acid boiled in a sealed tube, there was an appearance of the white, dancing vapour; but the tube burst, and the doctor did not obtain the same appearance in any of his subsequent trials.

Dephlogisticated marine acid, in vapour, being made to pass through the red-hot tube, afforded dephlogisticated and fixed air,

air, and the distilled liquor resembled strong spirit of salt, in which manganese had been put.

Distilled vinegar afforded air, which was two-thirds fixed, and the rest inflammable; and the liquid which came over had a more pungent smell than before.

Alkaline air became inflammable, in the same manner as by the electric spark, though in a less degree. The liquor in the receiver had a disagreeable empyreumatic smell, as well as that of volatile alkali, and it was quite opaque with a black matter, which subsided.

The other experiments in this paper relate more immediately to the doctrine of phlogiston. Malleable iron was melted by the burning glass in dephlogisticated air, with a view to shew that the fixed air obtained in this process, is more than the plumbago it contains could have afforded. The experiment, like all those of Dr. P. contains an accurate statement of facts judiciously noted; but, in our judgment, the proceeding is not quite as much as an antiphlogistian philosopher would require to enforce his assent. The data upon which the reasoning is founded, are the quantity of plumbago in the iron, the quantity of fixed air afforded by plumbago, and the quantity of fixed air afforded by the iron made use of in the doctor's experiment.— Now the first of these is inferred from the experiments of Bergman, which may not apply to Dr. Priestley's iron, and have, besides, been shewn in the late paper of Vandermonde, Berthollet, and Monge, to be fallacious. The second is deduced from some inferences of Mr. Kirwan, and of the doctor himself, respecting the component parts of fixed air, which the opposite party do not admit; together with an experiment of expelling fixed air, by heat alone, from plumbago, instead of heating it in dephlogisticated air, as the nature of the enquiry demanded; the third requisite, therefore, is the only one which can be fairly admitted in a numerical computation: and for this reason we hold it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the results, which, if clearly made out, would indeed have been a great and desirable acquisition to the chemist.

Another argument of the doctor against the antiphlogistic doctrine, is grounded on the consideration, that Prussian blue affords much more fixed air when heated in dephlogisticated air, than when heated in an earthen tube. In this last case, it gives out fixed and inflammable air. Hence the doctor infers, that the additional fixed air obtained in the process with vital air, consists of that air combined with inflammable air.

Art. 34. On the Production of nitrous Acid, and nitrous Air.

By the Rev. Isaac Milner, B. D. F. R. S. and President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Nitrous acid was boiled in a retort, and the vapour passed through a red-hot gun barrel. The produce was nitrous and
phlogist-

phlogisticated air, of which the proportion of the latter was more abundant, when the process was conducted slowly, and the quantity of ignited metallic surface large.

Nitrous air emitted during the solution of copper in the acid, was more easily decomposed by the gun barrel, than the vapour of the boiling acid in the former experiments. An ignited glass tube had no effect upon nitrous air passed through it.

Dephlogisticated nitrous air was still more easily decomposed than nitrous air.

When the air which was emitted was perfectly phlogisticated, it was frequently observed to be accompanied with white fumes of volatile alkali.

Mr. Milner considers the decomposition of nitrous acid by iron, in the ignited state, to take place as follows:—A particle of the acid, in the form of vapour, generates nitrous air; the parts of this being applied to fresh surfaces of iron, are suddenly changed into dephlogisticated nitrous air; which lastly is applied to other surfaces of the tube, or fragments of iron, and so converted into phlogisticated air. These speedy changes of the nitrous acid by the action of iron, are similar to those which Dr. Priestley observed to take place more slowly, when nitrous air is exposed to iron.

The production of volatile alkali led this acute philosopher to attempt an inversion of the process, by producing nitrous acid from volatile alkali. He effected this by forcing the fumes of boiling volatile alkali (or alkaline air) through a gun barrel filled with manganese, in coarse powder, and ignited; symptoms of nitrous fumes, and of nitrous air, soon discovered themselves, and by a little perseverance considerable quantities of nitrous air were collected. Some degree of address and patience are required to insure success, and avoid deception. The chief cause of deception appears to be the transition of volatile alkali through the tube, or gun barrel, without decomposition, which forming nitrous ammoniac, with the acid produced, may lead the operator to imagine that none has been afforded. The cautious sagacity of Mr. Milner has led him to make a variety of experiments, which prove that the nitrous air is not afforded, unless the volatile alkali be present.

Vapour of spirit of salt passed through the ignited manganese, afforded fixed air, and inflammable air.

Minium, being substituted in the room of manganese, did not afford nitrous air in the experiment with volatile alkali; but the author seems to entertain a notion that it might, with a more perfect apparatus.

Green vitriol calcined to whiteness, and ignited in the gun barrel, afforded, after several trials, some strong nitrous air, when volatile alkaline fumes were passed through it.

Calcined alum ignited, and in the very act of affording vital air,

air, did not, nevertheless, afford nitrous air by the transmission of volatile alkali. The product was an astonishing quantity of inflammable air, mixed with hepatic air and actual sulphur. The residuum of the alum had a strong hepatic smell, and contained particles of perfectly formed sulphur.

Most of these experiments were repeated in earthen tubes, instead of gun barrels, and with the same success.

The explanation of these curious facts, in the author's own words, is as follows :

' 1. Nitrous air, and dephlogisticated air, by mixture, produce nitrous acid; and nitrous acid, by mere heat, is converted into a mixture of phlogisticated and dephlogisticated airs.

' 2. Nitrous air, by the methods already related, is changed into phlogisticated air; and these methods seem to consist in abstracting from the nitrous air a quantity of dephlogisticated air.

' 3. When nitrous acid and nitre are produced in a natural way, the process is not well understood, but the presence of the atmosphere is known to be necessary.

' 4. Mr. Cavendish's experiment is decisive on this point. The union of the two airs in question is effected by means of the electrical spark, and nitrous acid is the product.

' In the next place we are to consider, that volatile alkali contains phlogisticated air; for,

' 1. Volatile alkali by mere heat, or by the electrical spark, is changed into a mixture of phlogisticated and inflammable air; and,

' 2. The residuum of volatile alkaline air, after the calces of lead have been revived in it, is phlogisticated air.

' Therefore, when volatile alkali, in the form of fume or air, is applied to red-hot manganese, or calcined green vitriol, (substances which are then yielding dephlogisticated air) with these facts in view, it seems not difficult to conceive, that one of the ingredients of the alkali, viz. phlogisticated air, should combine with dephlogisticated air, and form nitrous acid, or nitrous air. If nitrous acid be formed, it will indeed in that heat, as has been observed, be instantly decomposed; but if the effect of the union be nitrous air, that will sustain the heat without decomposition. How it happens that nitrous air should be formed, and not nitrous acid, or what the reason is that nitrous air can sustain a red heat without decomposition, when nitrous acid cannot, I am unable to say; and it is better to acknowledge our ignorance, than advance groundless conjectures. So much, I think, may be pronounced as certain, viz. that nitrous air contains less dephlogisticated air than nitrous acid; because it requires the addition of dephlogisticated air to become nitrous acid.

' And, lastly, if I mistake not, the experiment with the calcined alum proves, that, in order to produce nitrous air, it is not sufficient merely to apply volatile alkaline air to a substance which is actually yielding dephlogisticated air.

' Perhaps the presence of another substance is required, which has a strong attraction for phlogiston. Perhaps, in the experiments with the calces of manganese and of iron, the inflammable principle of the volatile alkali combines with the calces of the metals, and the phlogisticated air, the other component part, unites with the dephlogisti-

cated air; and if so, it seems not improbable to suppose, that when alum is made use of, the inflammable principle of the volatile alkali having little or no attraction for clay, the basis of the alum, should combine with its acid, and form sulphur. If this reasoning be true, then it follows, that the vitriolic acid has a stronger affinity to the inflammable principle than it has to phlogisticated air; and the process with the green vitriol and manganese is to be explained by the operation of a double affinity: the inflammable principle of the volatile alkali joins with the calx of iron, the basis of the vitriol, or with the manganese, and the phlogisticated air with the dephlogisticated air produced by the acid in the red heat.

• Those who chuse to reject the doctrine of phlogiston must make the necessary alteration in these expressions; but the reasoning will be much the same.

The Mathematical Papers will be reviewed in a future number.
V.

ART. VII. *A Descriptive Catalogue of upwards of 1100 Species and Varieties of herbaceous, or perennial Plants; divided into six Columns, exhibiting at one View the Names, Magnitude, Soil and Situation, Time of flowering, Colour of the Flowers, and Native Country of each Species. To which is added, a List of hardy Ferns for the Decoration of northern Borders; and the most ornamental Annuals.* By John Græfer, Botanic Gardener to the King of Naples. 8vo. Price, sewed, 2s. 6d. Smeeton. 1789.

THE ample title may well serve as an account of this pamphlet. How it comes to be called a descriptive catalogue, we are at a loss to conceive; the information contained in the six columns certainly not amounting to a description. The order of arrangement is alphabetical. The Linnean and English Names, with the class and order to which the plant belongs in the Linnean system, are given in the first column; the size in the second; the soil and situation in the third; the time of flowering in the fourth; the colour of the flowers in the fifth; and the native country in the last. It is very useful to have all this at one view, in a small compass.

Mr. Græfer does not appear to publish his own work. The editor, in an ill written address to the reader, informs us, that the 'author of this catalogue is publicly celebrated, in the annals of the admiralty, for his invention of prepared vegetables; and his having obtained the friendship and patronage of one of the greatest men* for botanical science which this country ever knew, by whom he long since obtained the appointment to be botanic gardener to the king of Naples, shews that he had acquired great merit in his profession; but the public favour

* Sir Joseph Banks.

will, no doubt, proceed most on his behalf with the present work, the perspicuity and real utility of which are apparent.'

ART. VIII. *Josephus Gærtner, M. D. &c. de Fructibus & Seminibus Plantarum.* Joseph Gærtner on the Fruits and Seeds of Plants. 4to. 566 p. with 79 plates. Statg. 1788.

THIS work of Dr. Gærtner's may be reckoned among the few which contain original matter, and are founded on actual observation. Large as it is, it contains only a part of the whole design. In what is now published, characters are given of 500 fruits and seeds, with figures of them in 79 copper-plates, from drawings made by Dr. G. himself, from the original objects.

The work is dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, from whom the author acknowledges that he received the most liberal assistance, not only by the use of his ample *Herbarium*, but by a permission to transcribe from his M.S. notes, and to dissect even fruits of which he had only one specimen in his collection.

This volume consists of two parts: the first, general and introductory; the second, particular and descriptive of 500 genera. The first part, containing 182 pages, is divided into 14 chapters, treating of the following subjects:—1. Of gems or buds, and how they differ from the seed:—2. Of the egg and genitals of vegetables:—3. Of fecundation, and its effect upon the egg:—4. Of the fruit in general:—5. Of the pericarp, and its several sorts:—6. Of the receptacle of the fruit and seeds:—7. Of the seed in a state of maturity in general:—8. Of the accessory parts of fruits and seeds, such as the pappus or down, the tail, wing, crest, hooks, &c.:—9. Of the integuments, or covers proper or peculiar to the seed:—10. Of the *albumen*, or white:—11. Of the *vitellum*, or yolk:—12. Of the *cotyledons*, or lobes:—13. Of the *embryo*, or heart:—14. A methodical distribution of plants from the fruit. This proceeds upon the same basis as that of Jussieu, viz. by a division into *acotyledones*, *monocotyledones*, *dicotyledones*, and *polycotyledones*, or such as have no lobes to the seed, such as have one, two, or more.

In the second particular or descriptive part, Mr. G. has not followed any methodical arrangement, because it was impossible for him to obtain every fruit and seed for observation at once. He has, however, been careful not to mix seeds that have one lobe with those that have two, nor inferior fruits with superior: he also promises, at the end of the work, to give a methodical distribution of the whole. In the mean time, the genera may be found by an alphabetical index.

To give an idea of the manner in which the descriptive part of the work is executed, we have transcribed the first article.

* PHLEUM Lin. gen. 77.

- * Calyx uniflorus, bivalvis, compressus, truncatus, setaces bicornis. Cor. biglumis, calyce brevior. Semen liberum, tectum, breve, exsulcum.
- * Phleum nodosum. tab. 1. fig. 1.
- * Gramen typhinum. Lob. ic. 10. Oeder flor. dan. t. 380. Schreb. gram. 1. t. 14.
- * Phleum, &c. Hall. hist. 2. n. 1530. Lin. syst. veg. 108.
- * Per. nullum.
- * Rec. nullum, præter fundum calycis, cui semen affixum.
- * Sem. unicum, corollâ tectum, parvum, subturbinatum, exsulcum, spadiceum, superficie inæquali, vix tamen rugosa.
- * Int. simplex, membranaceum, tenuissimum, arcte adnatum.
- * Alb. pallidum, farinosum, duriusculum.
- * Scut. oblongum, carnosum, album, tertia feminis parte brevius.
- * Emb. linearis, rectus, compressiusculus, monocotyledoneus, lacteus. Rad. simplex, scutello immersa, infera.

* Which may be thus translated :

- * Calyx one-flowered, two-valved, compressed, truncated, bristly and two-horned, corolla two-glumed, shorter than the calyx, feed free, covered, short, without any furrow or groove.
- * Pericarp none.
- * Receptacle none, besides the bottom of the calyx, to which the seed is affixed.
- * Seed one, covered with the corolla, small, subturbinate, furrowless, bay-coloured, surface unequal, yet hardly wrinkled.
- * Integument simple, membranaceous, very thin, adhering closely.
- * Albumen pale, farinaceous, hardish.
- * Scutellum oblong, fleshy, white, shorter than the seed by one-third.
- * Embryo linear, straight, somewhat compressed, one-lobed, milky.—
- * Radicle simple, immersed in the scutellum, inferior.

Then follows an explanation of the figure.

ART. IX. *A short History of the Agrostis Cornucopiæ, or the new American Grass; and a botanical Description of the Plant. To which are added, Experiments tending to point out the proper Mode of cultivating this Plant: and also some Account of a Journey to the Cherokee Nation, in Search of new Plants.* By John Frazer. Lond. 1789. Large folio. Price 2s. 6d. plain; 3s. 6d. coloured. Wenman. 1789.

MR. Frazer informs us, that having formed a resolution to proceed to the southern parts of the American provinces, in order to form a complete botanical collection of the native plants of that part of the continent, he landed at Charlestown, on the 20th of September, 1786. There meeting with Mr. Michaux, who was sent to collect plants for the king of France, with a laudable emulation, Mr. F. determined at least to rival this gentleman, though he had a liberal establishment of 12,000 livres per annum, and Mr. F. went entirely on his own bottom.

The

The descriptions of many of his plants (Mr. F. informs us) are in the *Flora Caroliniana* of Mr. Walter, who had collected 640 plants, which Mr. F. encreased to 1060.

After celebrating the country beyond the Blue Mountains, and the praises of Mr. Walter, Mr. F. proceeds to tell us, that, in the first excursion he made to Georgia, he found the new grass; that Mr. Walter had discovered it before, had transplanted it into his garden, formed high expectations of its importance, and was resolved to cultivate it. These two gentlemen afterwards agreed to be joint proprietors; and Mr. F. undertook to introduce the grass into Europe. He returned to England in March 1788; and Mr. W. having sent over 20 bushels of seed of the new grass, Mr. F. opened a subscription for it, at the price of two guineas a quart. By the list at the end of the pamphlet, it appears that Mr. F. had upwards of 200 subscribers. He complains, however, his expences in making the grass known, and in resisting the opposition made to him, were so great, that the profits of the copartnership were very small. Mr. Walter died in January last.

It appears, by the account, that the new grass is very prolific. Mr. W. in February 1786, transplanted a small root from the woods into his garden; in the spring and summer he divided and transplanted of the parent root and seedlings enough to cover a plat 40 feet square; and these were again so subdivided as to occupy four acres. It propagates by root and joint, as well as by seed; forms a thick swarth; is perfectly tender, and free from spines, hair, or down; is remarkably sweet tasted, and always in a verdant state. It was also unaffected by cold in South Carolina, when ice was half an inch thick, and when clover, lucern, cabbages, &c. suffered from the weather. This grass grows with astonishing rapidity after it is four or five inches high: in fifteen days its growth was seventeen inches; and even in October it grew nine inches in twenty days.

We may abate something of all this, for the partiality of the introducers, and the exuberance of garden culture. Nor ought we to expect, *a priori*, that a wood grass, of the *Agrostis* genus, from so warm a climate as South Carolina, should prove a very proper grass to cultivate in England. Since, however, it is now in many persons hands, who will give it a fair trial, we shall soon have its merits decided on the only fair ground—that of experiment.

Mr. F. recites some experiments tried by himself; but these having been made in a garden, on a very small scale, cannot be looked upon as decisive. With many of the subscribers the seed either did not come up, or appeared but sparingly; but Mr. F. attributes this failure to its having been sowed too deep.

Land intended to be laid down with this grass should be well cleaned, and in fine tilth; it should then be well rolled: when the

seed is to be sown, it should be mixt with light earth and foot. When it is about two inches high, the field should be rolled again, and this should be repeated two or three times: when about four or five inches high, it should be eat down with sheep; and when they are removed, it should again be rolled. March and April, or August and September, are the best months for sowing. It ought to be eat close the first year, as it will then form a very thick swarth.*

It is agreed that this grass should have the name of *Agrostis Cornucopiæ*. Mr. F. has given a good figure of the full size, drawn and engraved by Mr. Sowerby.

M. T.

ART. X. *Observations, relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great Britain, particularly the Highlands of Scotland.* By William Gilpin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre in New Forest, near Lymington. In 2 vols. 8vo. with 40 aqua tinta plates, coloured. Pr. 1l. 16s. Blamire. 1789.

In the account we have already given of Mr. G.'s Observations on the River Wye,* we have confined our quotations to the principal subject—an analysis of picturesque beauty; and in reviewing the present work we shall pursue the same plan, though some interesting anecdotes are interspersed to give life to the unvaried, still landscape, which might deserve notice in a tour that had no particular end in view.

Vol. i. p. 71. 'From Hopton-house we still continued our ride along the Forth, and were entertained for some miles with views of the woods, and grounds, belonging to the noble mansion we had left.

* Many natural beauties also we saw—hills and promontories, and winding bays, which had a fine effect in nature, and though deficient in point of objects to characterise each scene, they were still accommodated to the pencil. A country may please the eye in all its naked and unadorned rudeness; but when a portion of it is selected for a view, its features must be uncommonly striking, if it can support itself without the ornament of some artificial object, which both characterizes a scene, and adds dignity to it. The natural beauties of this country, in a great degree, rendered these appendages unnecessary. We had many noble views formed by the Forth, and its lofty shores, which would have made good pictures, though unsupported by artificial objects.'

The following remarks will afford the young artist some useful hints.

Vol. i. p. 131. 'From Dunkeld we continued our journey to Blair-castle, which is about twenty miles farther north. The whole road is a continuation of picturesque scenery. Through the first eight miles we accompanied the Tay, which entertained us with all the playful variety that a river can exhibit: sometimes it came running up to the foreground; then it would hide itself beneath a woody preci-

* Sept. 1789, p. 41, vol. 5th.

pice; then again, when we knew not what was become of it, it would appear in the distance, forming its meanders along some winding vale.

When we leave the Tay, we meet the Tummel, which, though less wild in its accompaniments, performs its evolutions with as much beauty. One scene upon its bank called aloud for the pencil. We had many in which were greater beauties, but they were mixed, as is often the case, with something awkward: but this view was almost purely picturesque;—a broad sand bank stretched before the eye, as a second distance, round which the river formed an indented curve—its banks were well decorated, and the view was closed, in the fashion of Scotch landscape, with beautiful mountains.

Mere *drawing*, without *colouring*, can at best only express the forms of objects; and, by adding a little light and shade, endeavour to grace them with something of an *artificial effect*. How much the face of nature must suffer from such partial imitation, is evident, as her colours and tints are her principal glory; but they are so local, so fugitive, so mixed and indiscriminate, that they must often be taken on the spot, or lost. The only *true* method of transferring the tints of nature, is, with your pallet in your hand; and every painter who wishes to form himself as a colourist after nature, must accustom himself to copy her features and complexion—as he does those of other beauties—from the life: and in this operation it is his best method, when it is in his power, to watch the opportunity of the best lights; for the face of nature, like other faces, appears to more advantage under some lights than under others.

The next best method of catching the hues of nature is, by tinting a drawing on the spot, from which the artist may paint at his leisure: but this is a very imperfect method; as the hues of nature must greatly evaporate, and lose their spirit, in a second translation.

Mr. G.'s advice respecting colouring, obviates, we think, in a very slight degree, the objection he raises against *artificial effect*: nay, we are apt to believe, from experience, that a small landscape, when it is tinted, assumes a more diminutive and artificial appearance than plain, shadowy drawings; because the unnatural, striking glow in them, awakens the imagination, which bold strokes might have cheated, if the veil had not been removed; for unnatural must the charming tints of nature ever appear, when they are not mellowed, by melting into a large expanse of grey air. However, prettiness, and a high manner of finishing drawings, render many people blind to this defect: the eye is amused by a kind of glaring beauty, or childish neatness, and the absence of those touches which display sentiment, and rouse it, is not felt by common observers;—the sense is amused, but the imagination still remains quiet. What we are going to add appears just.

Vol. I. p. 146. And here I cannot help disclosing what appears to me a truth, though so bold a one, that it ought only, perhaps, to be opened to the initiated. In the exhibition of distant mountains on paper or canvas, unless you make them exceed their *real* or *proportional* size, they have no effect. It is inconceivable how objects lessen by distance: examine any distance, closed by mountains, in a camera, and

you will easily see what a poor, diminutive appearance the mountains make. By the power of perspective they are lessened to nothing. Should you represent them in your landscape in so diminutive a form, all dignity and grandeur of idea would be lost. The case is, a scrap of canvas compared with the vastness of nature's scale, *misleads* the eye; and if the *exact proportion* of the mountain be observed, it is so trifling, that we cannot easily *persuade* ourselves it is the *representative* of so vast, and enormous a mass.

‘ If, indeed, the mountain always and invariably appeared *under one hue*, the eye might in some degree learn to infer the distance from the colour, and of course the bulk: but this is not the case; the colour of mountains is as various as the colour of the sky. Light ethereal blue, which is the colour of the air, is the hue thrown upon the most removed objects; but the blue mountain can only be represented under the bright and colourless sky. You would often wish to adorn your landscape with other appearances of nature, in which the distant mountain assumes other hues. It is brown, or it is purple, or it is grey, and all these in a variety of degrees; so that colour is by no means a criterion of bulk: besides, you often wish to introduce your mountain nearer than the distance at which it assumes aerial blue; and when this is the case, its surface is subject to a still greater variety of tints, and its bulk is consequently with more difficulty ascertained from its colour.

‘ Even *in nature* the eye is apt to make frequent mistakes, and often misjudges with regard both to bulk and distance, notwithstanding it is able to form comparisons from the various objects that appear in the extent of landscape around, which may assist the judgment; but in painting the eye has not this assistance; it has only the objects of a very circumscribed spot to compare by, and cannot, therefore, deduce the real size of the mountain, for want of objects of comparison. We must, therefore, enlarge the scale a little beyond nature, to make nature look like herself. If, indeed, the picture and nature should be brought together, the deception will be apparent; otherwise the *deception* appears the *reality*.’

Mr. G.'s ingenious criticism on a passage in the prophet Joel, proves that he looked at nature with his *own* eyes. We cannot omit it.

Vol. II. p. 17. ‘ About three miles from Tarbet, where the road rises, we have a grand retrospect of the narrow part of the lake. A mountain on the left, near the eye, runs boldly into the water; beyond which the lake retires, bay after bay, in perspective, among distant mountains, into its deep recesses.

‘ The colouring of these mountains was very beautiful. It was an early hour; the sun, just rising, had not strength to dissipate the blue mists which hung upon them; but yet its faint radiance here and there tinged their broken points, and shed an effusion of the softest and most delicate light. The effect too was assisted by the waters of the lake, which in some parts were scarce distinguishable from the base of the mountain.

‘ There is a passage in the prophet Joel, which I think nobly descriptive of such a scene as this. He is describing the day in which the Lord cometh to execute judgment. ‘ It is a day, says he, of darkness

neſs and gloomineſs—a day of clouds and thick darkneſs—as the morning ſpread upon the mountains.’

‘ Having been always, therefore, pleaſed with this paſſage, particularly the laſt clauſe of it, as a piece of ſublime and pictureſque imagery, I was not a little diſappointed in finding it animadverted on by ſo able a critic as the biſhop of London, in his excellent tranſlation of Iſaiah. He allows the *morning* to be the *uſual* ſenſe of the Hebrew word in this place; but as the ſame word alſo ſignifies *gloom*, he rather prefers that word here, becauſe the *morning*, he thinks, is an *incongruous idea*.

‘ If the biſhop had ever paid any attention to the effects of morning lights in a mountainous country, (which the prophet, who had always lived in ſuch a country, probably did) he would not, perhaps, have taxed the vulgar tranſlation of this paſſage with *incongruity*. By a very eaſy and elegant metonymy, the morning, which is the *cauſe*, may ſtand for that *brightened gloom*, which is the *effect*. If, on the other hand, we underſtand by the *morning* only a *gloom*, the ſentiment gains nothing:—it is a mere repetition.

‘ I would not be ſuppoſed to diſpute a point of criticiſm with ſo great a maſter as the biſhop of London; but I may, without vanity, ſuppoſe myſelf better acquainted with the effects of morning lights in a mountainous country; and may, therefore, be allowed to ſay, that the *morning ſpread upon the mountains*, is, at leaſt, not an incongruous expreſſion.

In deſcribing Scotch landſcapes he oppoſes Dr. Johnson, and proves that the country poſſeſſes many wild, enchanting charms, though it might appear to him ‘ incapable of form or uſefulneſs.’

Vol. II. p. 117 ‘ A *poverty of landſcape*, from a want of objects, particularly of wood, is another ſtriking characteristic in the views of Scotland. A country, as we have ſeen under the laſt head, may be in a ſtate of nature, and yet exceedingly rich. The various hues which woody ſcenes exhibit, the breaks which they occaſion, and the catches of light which they receive, are abundant ſources of what we call *richneſs* in landſcape. In populous countries the various kinds of architecture, bridges, aqueducts, towns, towers, and above all, the ruins of caſtles and abbeys, add great richneſs to the ſcenes of nature; and in remote diſtances, even *cultivation* has its uſe. Corn fields, fallows, and hedge-rows, melted together with other objects, we have often had occaſion to obſerve, form one general rich maſs.

‘ Now, in all theſe ſources both of *natural* and *artificial richneſs*, we find the Scotch landſcape every where greatly deficient. In the *foregrounds*, indeed, this *poverty of landſcape* is of little importance: here the painter muſt neceſſarily take ſome liberty in his views of the *richeſt* country; it is rarely that he can form his compoſition without it; and in Scotland he has as good a chance as any where of meeting with broken knol's, ragged rocks, or pieces of winding road, to give him a general hint for his foreground, which is all that he deſires. But in the ſeveral *removes of country*, the Scotch landſcape is not ſo happy: in *theſe* its poverty chiefly appears. In moſt parts of England the views are rich: near the capital, eſpecially, objects are ſcattered in ſuch profuſion, that, unleſs the diſtance be very remote, they are injurious to landſcape, by diſtracting the eye. But the *Scotch diſtance* rarely exhibits
any

any diversity of objects. It is in general a barren tract of the same *uniform unbroken hue*—fatiguing the eye for want of variety, and giving the imagination little scope for the amusement which it often finds amid the ambiguity of remote objects. Were it not for this general deficiency of objects, particularly of wood, in the Scotch views, I have no doubt but they would rival those of Italy. Many a castle Gandolfo might we have, seated on an eminence, and overlooking an Alban lake, and a rich circumjacent country. The grand outlines are all laid in; a little finishing is all we want.

* Dr. Johnson has given us a picture of Scotch landscape—painted, I am sorry to say, by the hand of peevishness: it presents us with all its defects, but none of its beauties.

P. 127. * Wood, however, if it existed, could never be the glory of Scotch landscape: its mountains, lakes, and rivers are its pride.

* Its mountains are so various, that they appear in every shape which a mountain can assume; at least in every picturesque shape: for (what is very extraordinary among so large a collection of mountains) we meet with very few grotesque, or unpleasing forms. A general elegance runs through their lines and interjections; and we found among them what we do not commonly find—not only grand objects, but agreeable composition: so true is the poet's remark, that, in the wild scenes of nature, there is sometimes

‘ an art,
Or seeming art, which, by position apt,
Arranges shapes unequal, so to save
That correspondent poize, which unpreserv'd
Would mock our gaze with airy vacancy.’

* A mountain is of use sometimes to close a distance, by an elegant, varied line; and sometimes to come in as a second ground, hanging over a lake, or forming a screen to the nearer objects. To each purpose the Scotch mountains are well adapted. The distances of this country, with all their uniformity, have at least one praise, as we have often had occasion to observe,—that of being bounded by a grand chain of blue mountains; and when these mountains approach, their shapes are generally such as may, with little alteration, be transferred to canvas.

P. 129. * The lakes of Scotland are as various as its mountains; but they partake with them of the barrenness of the country. In the neighbourhood of water one should expect something more of vegetation: in general, however, the Scotch lakes are very little adorned. You see fine sweeping lines, bays, recesses, islands, castles, and mountain screens; all of which, except the castles, are in the best style; but with these embellishments you must be content. Wood you seldom find, at least in any degree of richness or proportion. At the same time, if you wish to *study landscape*, perhaps you can no where study it with more advantage; for scenes like these are the schools in which *the elements* of landscape are taught—those great outlines, without understanding which, the art of finishing is frippery.

We shall close our quotations with another hint to young artists.

P. 152. * The surface of this mountain, (Skiddaw) when we saw it, exemplified very strongly, an incident to which those vast bodies are sometimes liable—that of *false shadows*: scarce any thing gives

gives higher offence to the picturesque eye. Whoever pretends to any skill in paintings, though he may not be versed in all the theory of light, yet cannot be ignorant of these general principles—that the light falls on all the objects of a landscape in one direction—that all the shadows are, of course, thrown on the opposite side—and that extended shadow is one great source of that *breadth*, as the painters call it, both in nature and in painting, in which simplicity consists.

Now, on the vast surfaces of these elevated bodies it sometimes happens, that in the room of this simple illumination, we see what I have expressed by the term *false shadows*, which are occasioned by small, floating clouds intercepting the light, and throwing their shadows promiscuously, and often where we should naturally expect light. In *flat* countries these *false shadows* are rarely disgusting: they are often lost in cavities; they are often broken and dispersed by intervening objects; they are often lengthened by perspective, and so lose their disagreeable form; they are often, also, the source of great beauty, by leaving catching lights upon the distant parts of a landscape, or some happy illumination upon an object at hand. Indeed, this fortuitous circumstance is often employed by painters with great effect.

But when these *false shadows* are patched against the *side of a mountain*, and held up to the eye in their full size and dimensions, they are almost ever accompanied with great confusion. A sun-shiny, windy day, therefore, with small, floating clouds, is the worst kind of weather for viewing a mountainous country.

We have already observed, that some Scotch anecdotes, in unison with the scenery, render these observations still more amusing; but our limits will only allow us to notice that they are there.

M.

ART. XI. *A compleat Dictionary of the English Language, both with regard to Sound and Meaning; to which is prefixed, a Prosodial Grammar.* By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. A second Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. 4to. pr. 16s. in boards. Dilly, 1789.

ART. XII. *A Caution to Gentlemen who use Sheridan's Dictionary; to which are added, for the Assistance of Foreigners and Natives, select Rules for pronouncing English with Precision and Elegance.* 8vo. 32 p. pr. 1s. Turner, 1789.

WE class these two together, not as works of equal magnitude and importance, but as partly relating to the same subject, namely, the elegant and fashionable pronunciation of the English tongue.

The general merit of Mr. Sheridan's dictionary has been long acknowledged; and the present edition being condensed into one volume, and yet considerably enlarged, must be very acceptable to the public. The prosodial grammar of fifty five pages, is replete with just observations on orthoëpy, and ought to be studied with attention by every one who aims at eloquence.

But neither grammar nor dictionary are without defects, even in that respect, in which they have been deemed the most useful—we mean the ascertaining of a true pronounciation: and the anonymous author of the *Caution*, has pointed out those defects in so clear and convincing a manner, that Mr. Sheridan's greatest admirers must generally acquiesce in the judgment; and that the more readily, as it is pronounced without the smallest appearance of partiality or malevolence.

'I am actuated, (says our *cautioner*,) by no illiberal jealousy of Mr. Sheridan's fame; and I have the happiness to reflect, that my criticisms will neither wound his mind, nor injure his fortune. His claim to praise is indisputable. When I consider the inestimable value of cultivated speech, I cannot sufficiently express my regard for the man, to whose assiduity we are indebted for the best theory of verbal sounds that ever appeared in this kingdom. The errors which expose his system to the censure of the learned, I attribute to habitual influence. He was an *Irishman*; and to the last period of his life his origin was obvious in his pronounciation.'

THE FIRST general error in Mr. Sheridan's orthoëpy, is expressing the syllable *tu* by *tshu*; as *nature*, *na-tshur*; *torture*, *tor-tshur*; *saturate*, *fat-tsho-rate*, &c. Our author is perfectly right in calling this a vitious pronounciation. The syllable *tu*, in all such combinations, 'ought (undoubtedly) to be pronounced, as in the words *opportune*, *opportunity*, &c.'

SECOND general error. *G* soft, and *i*; which Mr. S. ridiculously expresses by *dzh*, as *legion*, *le-dzhun*; *justify*, *dzhustify*.

THIRD general error. *su*; which Mr. S. expresses by *shu*; whereas, according to our author, it would be better expressed by *syu*; as *sure*, *super*, &c. *f-yure*, *f-yuper*.—We doubt.

FOURTH general error. *ia*, *ie*, *ou*, *esu*, &c. Mr. S. pronounces *cordial*, *car-dyal*; *courtier*, *cortshur*; *odious*, *o-dzhus*; *sumptuously*, *sump-tshu-ushy*; *future*, *sho-tshur*. 'We have no such sounds as these, (says our author) in the English language; we pronounce, *cord-yal*, *cört-yer*, *öd-yüs*, &c.'

FIFTH general error. *tion*; which Mr. S. pronounces *shun*. Our author thinks it should be expressed by *f-yön*, as *redemption*, *redempf-yön*. He allows, however, that 'it demands a good ear to discern the difference' between Mr. Sheridan's mode and his own in this respect. 'It is the only instance, (says he) in which we apparently accord.' Mr. S. pronounces *opinion*, *opin-nyun*; our author, *o-pin-yön*. Mr. S. contends that *wind* ought to be pronounced *wind*, because dean Swift was accustomed to say, to those who pronounced it *wind*, 'I have a *mind* to *find* why you pronounce it *wind*.' 'Pleasant enough! (says our author) but the dean, it seems, pronounced *gold*, *goold*; and, consequently, they might have answered—

Though it be in us somewhat *boold*, yet we desire to be *toold*, why you pronounce it *goold*?"

This sample of the *Caution*, will, we are persuaded, induce those who use Sheridan's Dictionary, to purchase this little appendix to it. We wish the second part, which begins p. 17, had been written with the same moderation and good nature, as the first.

E.

ART. XIII. *Traacts, Ethical, Theological, and Political*; by Thomas Cooper, Esq. Vol. I. 546 p. Pr. 6s. in boards. Warrington, Eyres. London, Johnson. 1789.

IN the preface to this publication, we are informed that the greater part of the present volume has originated from a desire of contributing to the entertainment of the *Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*. Of the unbounded freedom of enquiry which it discovers, the author has thought fit to apprise his readers; and the sentiments which he has delivered upon this subject, are manly, and becoming a philosopher of this enlightened age.

'The opinions which I myself have adopted, are far from being popular; and I am aware that some apology may be expected for the freedom with which I have advanced them; but I am not prepared to make any. I have sought carefully for truth, and I have endeavoured freely to communicate it to others: herein I do not think I have done more, than what by right I might do, and by duty I was bound to do: If my opinions happen to be singular, the fault is not mine; no man can command his own judgment, or prevent the effect of such evidence as occurs.

'Neither do I see why any opinions should be concealed, however singular, or however *apparently* dangerous. They are either true or false; if true, they ought to be propagated as tending to the good of mankind; and as that is true to every man which appears to him to be so, every man is bound to propagate his own opinions, whatever they may happen to be *.

'Should they be false, they may either be urged so plausibly as to deserve confutation, or so weakly as to need none. In the former case, it is of importance to the public that they should be promulged and effectually confuted; and in the latter case there can be no objection to their publication, because they can do no harm. Indeed, whether an opinion has a good or an evil tendency, cannot be told till it be published; so that the objection in question must always be premature.'

The volume contains five traacts. In the first, which is on the subject of *moral obligation*, the author states the opinions of such writers as appear to him worthy of notice, and concludes with delivering his own opinion.

* Et sapias, et mecum sentis, et Jove judicas equo. HOR.

He first mentions the opinion, 'That the source of moral obligation is to be sought for in the will of the Deity.' To which he states the common objections, by asking, why we ought to act agreeably to the will of the Deity? And what is the circumstance that renders any action agreeable to the will of the Deity, or otherwise?

He next examines the system which makes virtue depend upon 'the eternal fitness of things.' Upon which he observes, that the terms *fitness* and *unfitness*, mean commonly the aptitude or inaptitude of a mean to an end; and that unless there be something which leads us to approve, or be pleased with, the *end itself*, the mere fitness of the *means* by which it is accomplished, cannot be a source of approbation.

The third opinion which passes under his review, is that of the celebrated Dr. Hutcheson; who deduces all our moral ideas from a kind of instinctive approbation, a *moral sense*. This, according to our author, is a step toward the doctrine of occult qualities. P. 34.

'There is nothing, says he, that I know of to support this hypothesis, but the *ipse dixit* of the maintainer of it; and as it is merely a feeling or emotion in him, I cannot assert that he has it not; I can only say that I have it not, that I know of no one who has it; that all the phenomena it is intended to solve can be explained without it; and even if it were common to all mankind, it gives no solution to the question we are discussing, because it admits of a farther one.'

The opinion of Lord Kames, which follows, is justly considered as adding little or nothing to that of Mr. Hutcheson. The observations of our author upon this head, lead him to certain strictures upon those late writers who have so wonderfully increased the number of our *innate* or *first principles*. P. 40.

'But what,' he asks, 'would Mr. Locke have said to the long catalogue of implanted propositions with which Dr. Reid * has presented us, and which has received the *imprimatur* of the doctors Oswald and Beattie? Nor does this catalogue contain the whole of them; but at some future period Dr. Reid will condescend to point out some more. And yet, notwithstanding this, all the three gentlemen have written large books for the sole purpose of informing us, that it was absurd to write any books upon the subject, because every man of common sense was sufficiently acquainted with the catalogue already; that all these untaught sentiments are as evident as our existence; that it is the height of folly to reason concerning them, and that the cause of religion and of morality has been materially injured by all argument produced in its favour: and that in their opinion (as it should seem) Mr. Soame Jenyns, and the author of "Christianity not founded upon Argument," are the only persons (themselves excepted) who treat the subject in an orthodox manner.'

* Inquiry into the Human Mind.

'Wiseacres are ye all, ye Clarkes, and Kings, and Lockes, and Hartleys? Ye write about the subject, and about it, without coming a whit the nearer, when all this while your maid-servants may know at the least, as much of these abstruse subjects as yourselves.' P. 43.

To the hypotheses of these writers our author objects in the following terms: P. 43.

'But are there such things, one might ask, as virtue and vice? Yes. And they are essentially different? Yes. And how know you this? My conscience tells me so. Then what your conscience tells you is virtue, is virtue; and what it informs you is vice, is vice? It is the only, and a sufficient criterion, is it not? Undoubtedly, no man of *common sense* would dispute it. But what shall we do with an erroneous conscience? Felton stabbed the duke of Buckingham. Clarendon * tells us, that when he was asked who instigated him, he answered that no man living had credit or power enough to instigate him: that it proceeded only from himself and the impulse of his own conscience. But how do you know you ought to do what your conscience impels to? I can give no farther reason, says Felton, but I *feel* that such is my duty. Jacques Clement † was asked why he stabbed Henry III. of France; it was the dictate of his conscience; he *felt* that it was his duty so to do: and many other people *felt* the same thing, and accordingly his action met with many defenders. Upon exactly the same ground can be supported the actions of Ravillac, and the sieur Guiscard, the Irish massacre, the massacre of St. Bartholemew, the Sicilian vespers, the holy inquisition, the pious burnings of protestants by queen Mary, and of catholics by queen Elizabeth, the imprisonment of Biddle, and the pilloring of Peter Annet. But enough of this "young gentlemen's and ladies' philosophy:" it deserved not the severe correction of so masterly a hand, as that of Priestley. Nor would the mode in which I have expressed myself on the subject be justifiable if it were not authorized by the arrogance of the authors themselves, and by their contemptuous manner of treating those who have *reasoned* upon the same subjects, and whose knowledge was so far superior. If Warburton's extreme learning and acuteness be no justification of his impertinence, what claim to indulgence have such writers?'

Without omitting several other opinions of inferior note, our author examines more particularly that hypothesis, so often exploded and revived, which makes the difference between virtue and vice to depend upon the essential qualities of actions themselves, discovered by the *understanding*; as also the system, explained with so much elegance by Mr. Hume, which founds our approbation of any particular actions or qualities upon their *utility*, that is, their tending to promote the happiness of mankind. To this last hypothesis it is objected by our author, that virtue is not supposed to be desirable upon its own account, but

* Book IV.

† See the quotations in Rutherford's Essay on Virtue, p. 112.

on account of an end to which it is subservient, the good of society.

After this examination of the opinions of others, discovering so much knowledge of the subject, we must confess we are a good deal surpris'd with the opinion which is last of all delivered by the author, as his own, and which he boasts of, as free from all the objections to which the foregoing are liable. This opinion, gentle reader, is neither more nor less, than, that the approbation, which every man feels of a virtuous action is founded entirely upon the consideration that this action is conducive to his own private interest or happiness. So that Mr. Cooper's hypothesis is just that of Mr. Hume, with this important *amendment*; that whereas Mr. Hume supposes the two principles of benevolence and self-love, to unite in the pleasure we derive from the contemplation of virtue, our author maintains that all apparent benevolence is, at bottom, a species of selfishness; an opinion which he supposes to be fully established by Hartley. As this hypothesis is far from being new, and as it has often been the subject of discussion, we shall not seek any farther to disclose its merits.

In his *second tract*, our author examines the question, whether the Deity be a free agent? He goes upon the supposition that the doctrine of *moral necessity*, in human conduct, or the necessary determination of the will, according to the strongest motives, is fully proved; and he is thence led by analogy, to extend this notion to the determinations of the Supreme Being. After examining the opinions of two authors, King and Clarke, the latter of whom he seems to treat with some severity, he proceeds to state the arguments which have induced him to believe, 'that no effect whatever, which owes its origin to the first cause, could be otherwise than it is.' P. 150.

'Some of these reasons,' continues he, 'have already been unavoidably hinted at, in considering the arguments for the contrary hypothesis. I have only to premise: 1. We can only reason from what we know: if we predicate any attributes concerning the Deity, they must be such as we are acquainted with, *i. e.* such as we find among men (the highest order of intelligent agents of which we know any thing.) The only difference we can make is in degree; and as we have no facts which will authorize us in the present case to set any bounds to the degree, within the compass of possibility, the term *infinite* is sufficiently allowable.'

'God is an intelligent agent. Every being of this description, that we are acquainted with, is in all known voluntary cases necessarily determined by motives. The beings under this predicament, whose voluntary actions we have an opportunity of examining, are innumerable. The induction therefore is complete. Of course this predicament, of being necessarily influenced by motives, is predicable of every intelligent agent universally; and therefore of the Deity. But the effects proceeding from a being necessarily influenced, whether *ab intra* or *ab extra*, cannot be otherwise

otherwise than they actually are, the previous circumstances being the same: therefore no effect of the first cause could be otherwise than it has been, is, or will be.'

The *third tract* gives a sketch of the controversy on the subject of *materialism*; with which our author appears to be well acquainted. He seems, however, justly aware, that in support of the opinion he has embraced, which supposes that the existence of an *immaterial principle* is not necessary to produce the phenomena of thought or intelligence, it is difficult to add much to what has been already advanced by Dr. Priestley. The world is highly indebted to the labours of that distinguished philosopher, upon a subject where, besides the investigation of truth, it was necessary to remove the prejudices which had been entertained against it. To do this, great weight of character, as well as great abilities, was requisite; at the same time that his success has been partly owing to the communications of a learned antagonist, whose real opposition created more attention and confidence, than is usually bestowed upon the fictitious arguments uttered by the friend of Philalethes, in our philosophical dialogues.

The *fourth tract* relates to the subject of *identity*; which we think the author has treated with great acuteness. In giving a view of the controversy upon this subject, he first states the opinion of Mr. Locke, who seems to confine the notion of identity, in a proper sense, to a *person*, and who makes personal identity consist, in that *consciousness* inseparable from thinking, and essential to it, by which an intelligent being refers all present, as well as all past sensations, to *self*. As far as this consciousness, by memory or recollection, can be extended backwards to any past action, so far reaches the identity of the person.

To this notion of personal identity, several objections have been started by later writers. If a person be the *same*, merely from the consciousness that he is so, what shall we say of one who forgets his past thoughts and actions? Would he not be the same person he was twenty years ago, though, on account of a disease or accident, he remembered nothing relating to himself at that distance of time? If on the other hand, a person should imagine himself to be Socrates, or Cato, would he really become either of those persons?

It is observed by Dr. Butler, that consciousness does not constitute personal identity; it is only the proof of it. If you are conscious of being the same person who performed any action a twelvemonth ago, your identity is, in this case, presupposed. It is the thing, of the truth of which you are conscious; and therefore must be prior to the consciousness of it.

Having given a brief history of the controversies, which

have arisen from this obscure and intricate subject; the author proceeds to state his own opinions. P. 355.

‘Where there is no obvious difference,’ says he, ‘between any two substances (two *ex hypothesi*) and wherever they are the same with respect to all the common uses of language and purposes of life, it is allowable to say (as in reality it is always said) they are the same.’

‘There is therefore a sufficient ground for the common and popular use of the terms *sameness* and *identity*, in all cases where difference is not perceptible.

‘But common and popular language is not always accurate. Nor does it follow, because there may be sufficient ground for such language, that such language is therefore strictly and philosophically accurate. In general, I think it is not so, and though we may talk with the vulgar, it is often necessary to think with the wise.

‘While any thing exists, it is doubtless the same with itself during its existence; but strictly and philosophically speaking, I think the existence of such a quality as *identity* may be denied in every case, wherein it is applied to any object for any ascertainable length of time.

‘Each of the preceding writers however, having taken for granted, that there is such a quality of substances as permanent identity, have attempted, as we have seen, to ascertain wherein it consists.

‘On the contrary, I shall endeavour to prove its non-existence.’

This proof he draws from the circumstance, that our sensations and ideas, at any two periods of time, are never precisely the same; from the nature and known properties of all external objects, which are continually changing; and from various other considerations, tending to establish the same conclusion. The result of all which appears to be, that what is commonly called, and inaccurately supposed to be, *identity*, is nothing more than a great degree of *similarity*; and that our consciousness of personal identity is in reality derived from the error of our conception, in confounding two things that are not easily distinguished, or in which the difference does not excite our attention.

This puts us in mind of Sir John Cutler’s black worsted stockings, which his maid had so often darned with silk, that there was not remaining one thread of the original worsted. But Sir John still continued to call them his black worsted stockings.

The last tract in this volume contains a *summary of unitarian arguments*. We are in some doubt, how far the author will be able to reconcile the doctrine, which he has adopted in this article, with his notions of identity contained in the preceding one.

Δ.

ART.

ART. XIV. *The Works of Nathaniel Lardner, D. D. In Eleven Volumes. Containing Credibility of the Gospel History; Jewish and Heathen Testimonies; History of Heretics; and his Sermons and Tracts: with general chronological Tables, and copious Indexes. To the first Volume is prefixed the Life of the Author, by Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. 11 vols. Large 8vo. 6015 p. Pr. 3l. 17s. common, or 5l. 5s. large paper, in boards. Johnson. 1788.*

It is a singular pleasure, when, amidst the multitude of authors which pass in review before us, there presents one whose fame is above our praise, and whose works are of such allowed utility, importance and merit, as to recommend themselves to the regard and approbation of persons of different tastes and various parties. This is remarkably the case with Dr. Lardner, whose reputation has been long established, and whose works, as they were separately published, have had justice done them by the literary memoirs of the day.

The office, that lies upon us, is not so much to discuss their respective merits, as to announce a new and complete edition of them; a publication, which we have long thought a desideratum in the learned and theological world. 'The Credibility of the Gospel History,' as the bookseller observes, in his advertisement to this edition, 'in seventeen volumes octavo, was become very scarce, and sold for as much as all his works originally cost unbound*. His Jewish and Heathen Testimonies, and History of Heretics of the Two first Centuries, formed five volumes in quarto; and his Sermons and Tracts, which, together, made five volumes in octavo, added very considerably to this expence. Some of his Tracts were not to be purchased.'

These considerations, together with the liberal manner in which the Rev. Dr. Kippis consented to write the life of his much-honoured friend, have given occasion to the present complete edition of the works of this learned man. In respect to the manner of executing this design, it has been the intention of the publisher to consult no less the advantage and convenience of the purchaser, by furnishing

* The original price in sheets was as follows:

The Credibility of the Gospel History, 17 vols. octavo	£.3	8	0
Jewish and Heathen Testimonies, 4 vols. quarto	2	2	0
History of Heretics, quarto	—	0	15 0
Sermons, 2 vols.	—	0	8 0
Single and posthumous Sermons	—	0	8 6
Tracts	—	0	13 0
	£.7	14	6

him with a very cheap edition, than the honour of the writer, by the accurate and correct manner in which he has endeavoured to print it.'

To us he appears to have succeeded in his views. And we are ready to congratulate him on the handsome list of subscribers who have encouraged his design, and on the monument thus erected to the memory of the excellent author.

'As few writers on theological subjects, in modern times, have been more frequently referred to or quoted than Dr. Lardner, to enable the reader, the more readily, to turn to such quotations, the volume and page of the original edition are inserted at the top of the pages; by which means the present edition may, in all such cases, be consulted with nearly the same ease as any of the former.'

The various publications of Dr. Lardner are arranged, in this edition, generally, according to the order of time in which they were written. Each volume opens with a table of contents, and, where it is necessary, with a chronological table. To the whole there are five indexes; one of Greek words explained; a second, of various readings of texts in the New Testament; a third, of texts of scripture explained, with one of texts of sermons in the tenth volume; the fourth is an alphabetical catalogue of authors, sects, and writings, whose history is written, and from which extracts are made, in the eleven preceding volumes, inclusive also of the time when they flourished: the last index is a copious, alphabetical table of principal matters. For these indexes, as well as for the accuracy of this edition, the public, we are told, are indebted to the patient industry and unremitting attention of the Rev. Mr. Baxter Cole.

No original matter, except in the life of the author and the appendix to it, is to be expected from this publication, as it contains no piece, but what has been before published; some corrections and additions indeed have been made from the author's own copy of the *Credibility of the Gospel History*, in the possession of Mr. Jennings, one of his nearest descendants, who kindly lent it for this purpose. From the well-written and entertaining memoirs, drawn up by Dr. Kippis, we will select such particulars, as may afford a connected view of the principal events in the life of a man, whose writings will ever be held in high estimation by the christian world.

'Dr. Nathaniel Lardner was born at Hawkherst, in the county of Kent, on the sixth of June, 1684. His father, Mr. Richard Lardner, was a minister of respectable character among the Protestant dissenters, and, for a considerable number of years, pastor of a congregation at Deal. Where he received his grammatical education, cannot now be ascertained: his academical studies were commenced, in London, under

der the care of the Rev. Dr. Joshua Oldfield. In the year 1699, being then only in the sixteenth year of his age, he was sent to prosecute them, at Utrecht, under the professors D'Aries, Grævius and Burman, names of no small celebrity in the literary world. Under such tutors Mr. Lardner made a suitable improvement in various branches of learning; and he brought back with him a testimonial, to that purpose, from Professor Burman.

After three years spent at Utrecht, Mr. Lardner removed to Leyden, where he studied about six months. In 1703, he returned to England, and from that time to 1709, we have no memorials of him. On the second of August, in that year, he preached his first sermon, at Stoke Newington: the subject of his discourse was taken from Rom. i. 16. 'There could not have been a more proper text,' observes Dr. Kippis, 'for a man who was destined, in the order of divine providence, to be one of the ablest advocates for the authenticity and truth of the Christian revelation that ever existed.'

In 1713, Mr. Lardner was invited to be domestic chaplain to Lady Treby, the widow of Sir George Treby, lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and to be tutor to her youngest son, Brindley Treby: to which proposal he acceded. In this family he continued till the death of Lady Treby, in 1721; and after he had conducted Mr. Treby's studies for three years, he accompanied him in an excursion into France, the Austrian Netherlands, and the United Provinces, which employed four months.

By Lady Treby's death, Mr. Lardner was thrown into circumstances of some perplexity and suspense. "I am yet at loss," says he, "on that event, how to dispose of myself. I can say I am desirous of being useful in the world. Without this, no external advantages relating to myself will make me happy: and yet I have no prospect of being serviceable in the work of the ministry; having preached many years without being favoured with the approbation and choice of any one congregation."

It should seem that Mr. Lardner, "in his best days, was not possessed of a good elocution: and his simple mode of composition was not calculated to strike the multitude."

Two years after the death of Lady Treby, Mr. Lardner lost his former pupil, Brindley Treby, Esq; with which loss he was deeply affected, and imputed to the impressions it made on his mind the increase of a deafness, which had been coming upon him for some time before; and grew so bad, that when he sat in the pulpit, and the congregation was singing, he could hardly tell whether they were singing or not.

But, though Mr. Lardner was not a popular preacher, his abilities, as a divine, and his literary character, appear to have been held in great estimation: for so early as the year 1723, he was engaged with some ministers, of rising fame, in carrying on a course of lectures, on Tuesday evening, at the Old Jewry: and was a member of two literary societies, one consisting of ministers and lay gentlemen, who met on Monday evenings, at Chew's Coffee-house, in Bow Lane, Cheapside; the other of ministers only, whose meetings were held at the same house on a Thursday.

Amongst other subjects handled, at the Tuesday evening's lecture, the evidences of natural and revealed religion were represented in a

course of sermons. In this course, the proof of the Credibility of the Gospel History was assigned to Mr. Lardner; and in the latter end of the year 1723, and the beginning of 1724, he delivered three sermons on that most important object of Christian enquiry. "Here it was," says Dr. Kippis, "that the foundation was probably laid of his great work." Certain it is, that from this time, he was diligently engaged in writing the first part of his Credibility. His modesty, however, was such, that he was doubtful about the publication of it, and greatly regretted that, by the decease of his dear friend and pupil, Mr. Treby, he was deprived of his advice on this and other occasions. Notwithstanding this diffidence, he took courage to bring forward the first part of his Credibility, in two volumes, 1727; which met with great approbation, and its reputation gradually extended into foreign countries.

* In the beginning of February, 1728, Mr. Lardner was attacked by a violent fever, and his recovery was, for some time, despaired of. His mind, on the review of this dangerous illness, appears to have been very piously affected. His own remark when he reflected on the success, which, through the divine blessing, attended the prescriptions of Dr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Hulse, was as follows: "I think God put it into my mind to send for Dr. Hulse, for from that time forward I mended." His pious sentiments, after his recovery, were thus expressed: "I thankfully acknowledge the great goodness of God, who raised me up again, and desire that this great mercy may be had in perpetual remembrance by me. May I serve him the remainder of my time, in this world, with inviolable integrity, unshaken in my steadfastness by all the snares of a vain and uncertain world."

* On the 24th of August, 1729, Mr. Lardner, happening to preach for the Rev. Dr. William Harris, at Crouched Fryars, was unexpectedly invited by the congregation to be assistant to their minister: he accepted the offer, and on the 14th of September entered on his new charge, with strong and just sentiments of piety.

* About this time Mr. Lardner appeared, with great advantage, in the controversy with Mr. Woolston: in his preface to his piece he made some excellent remarks on the subjects of free-enquiry and discussion, which brought on a correspondence, conducted with great mutual civility and respect, between him and Dr. Waddington, at that time bishop of Chichester. [Dr. Kippis, in an appendix, has given us the letters which were exchanged on this occasion.]

* Between this time and the year 1736, Mr. Lardner proceeded with his great work, and, in the course of those years, published the first and second volumes of the Credibility of the Gospel History. In November, 1736, he was attacked by another severe and dangerous fever. The effects of it were such, that he did not recover his health, so far as to be able to preach, till late in the spring of 1737. In that year he published his Counsels of Prudence, for the use of young people; a discourse which was generally and justly admired.

Dr. Kippis availed himself of the mention of this piece, not only to recommend it in the strongest terms, but to favour the public with some extracts from the letters between Dr. Secker, then bishop of Oxford, and Mr. Lardner, to which this publication gave rise.

Dr.

Dr. Kippis's narrative leads us on to the year 1751, when Mr. Lardner resigned his office of morning preacher at Crouched Fryars. The intervening pages are employed in an account of the progress of the Credibility of the Gospel History; which account is agreeably and usefully diversified with a relation of the appearance of other works, from the press, and a view of the state of Mr. Lardner's mind, on the death of his venerable father and that of several other endeared and valuable connexions. Among other occurrences which are noted in these pages, the sentiments with which Mr. Lardner received the diploma from the Mareschal College of Aberdeen, conferring upon him the degree of doctor in divinity, illustrate his character, and display an extraordinary humbleness of mind. "I pray God," said he, "I may not be elevated by any acceptance my labours meet with; but that I may proceed with humility, diligence and integrity, in the whole of my life."

The remainder of the memoirs is chiefly devoted to a succinct account of Dr. Lardner's literary labours, and of his publications as an author, or editor: for, in the latter character, induced by the obligations of friendship, and zeal for the cause of truth and piety, he several times appeared. Among other works which he revised, was a Treatise on the true Doctrine of the New Testament concerning Jesus Christ, which contains a full defence of what is called the Socinian Scheme, and is supposed to have had a considerable influence in drawing over persons to the author's opinion. One point largely discussed in this tract is, that no stress is laid on the pre-existence of Christ in the account, which the New Testament gives us of the benefits we derive from him; nor do they depend upon the question concerning it. The remark of our biographer here, is weighty and liberal. "A sentiment which I should earnestly wish to be generally impressed is, that *the glory of our holy religion stands firm on every scheme.*"

'Providence,' Dr. Kippis tells us, 'spared the life of Dr. Lardner to a long term; and, his hearing excepted, he retained, to the last, the use of his faculties, in a remarkably perfect degree. At length, in the summer of 1768, he was seized with a decline, which carried him off in a few weeks, at Hawkherst, the place of his nativity, and where he had a small parental estate. He had been removed thither, in the hope that he might recruit his strength by a change of air, and relaxation from study. The day of his decease was the 24th of June, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His remains were conveyed to town, and deposited in Tindal's burying-ground, commonly called Bunhill Fields. At his particular request, no sermon was preached on occasion of his death. Thus did his modesty and humility accompany him to the last moment of his earthly existence.'

It would give us pleasure, would it not protract this article beyond a due length, to lay before our readers the ample testi-

monials borne, by the first characters, to the distinguished merit of Dr. Lardner, and to accompany Dr. Kippis through the detail he gives of his various excellencies. But we must satisfy ourselves with a quotation from the Elogium drawn up by Ebenezer Ratcliffe, Esq; who thus concludes his panegyric.

“ On the whole, when I consider his ardour for truth, yet tenderness for error, his learning mixed with so much diffidence and humility, his zeal tempered with so much prudence, and his faith accompanied with so much benevolence; when I observe the simplicity of his deportment, his uniform and unaffected piety, his attachment to his divine Master, and good-will to mankind, I cannot help saying, “ This was the disciple whom Jesus loved.”

The appendix, added to the memoirs, preserves various papers, in which some curious and important points of sacred literature are discussed by Dr. Lardner and his correspondents. N° I. contains the letters between him and Dr. Waddington, to which we have referred above. N° II. is a letter of Dr. Lardner to Lord Barrington, drawn up to remove some difficulties, started by his lordship, concerning the death of Jairus' daughter. N° III. is a letter to Mr. La Roche, concerning the omission of the history of our Saviour's ascension, in the gospels of Matthew and John. N° IV. presents us with a letter from Dr. Morgan, the writer of the ‘Moral Philosopher,’ containing some objections to the first chapter of Luke's gospel, and Dr. Lardner's sensible and judicious reply. N° V. states and answers remarks upon some difficulties concerning the Christian doctrine. N° VI. delineates the character of the Rev. Mr. Richard Lardner. N° VII. consists of two letters that passed between bishop Secker and Dr. Lardner. N° VIII. is a letter from Dr. Doddridge. N° IX. presents us with the correspondence of Dr. Chandler and Dr. Lardner, on the supposed testimony of Moses concerning our blessed Saviour. N° X. is an original piece, exhibiting remarks on the same subject, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Henley, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Kippis.

The various learned, critical and practical works, in the volumes before us, having been already before the public, it is unnecessary for us to enter into a minute examination of their contents and merit: but, as we have had a new race since the first publication of them, and the latest of them made its appearance before the commencement of our Review, an attention to the completeness of our own literary memoirs, and the information of those who are not conversant with the former editions of them, make it necessary for us to give a concise account of them; so as to assist our readers to form a general idea of the nature and importance of Dr. Lardner's writings.

The first volume of this edition comprehends the 1st part of ‘The Credibility of the Gospel History; or the facts occasionally

sionally mentioned in the New Testament, confirmed by passages of antient authors, who were contemporary with our Saviour, or his apostles, or lived near their time: with an appendix, concerning the time of Herod's death.' This part of 'The Credibility' was first published in 1727, in two vols. 8vo. In 1730, a second edition was printed, comprising both the volumes in one octavo; and a third was called for in 1741. 'This,' says Dr. Kippis, 'is an invaluable performance, and has rendered the most essential service to the cause of christianity.' With the present edition of it are connected, 'The Case of the Dæmoniacs, mentioned in the New Testament; four Discourses upon Mark v. 19; with an appendix, for further illustration of the subject.' First published, 1758.

The second volume presents us with three volumes, according to the first edition, of the second part of the 'Credibility of the Gospel History,' which first appeared in the years 1733, 1735, and 1738. The design of this part is to 'confirm the principal facts of the New Testament, by passages from antient authors, who were contemporary with our Saviour, or his apostles, or lived near their time.' The testimonies produced and considered, in the first of the three volumes, comprised in the second edition before us, are those of St. Barnabas, St. Clement, Hermas, St. Ignatius, St. Polycarp, Papias, Justin Martyr, Dionysius of Corinth, Tatian, Hegesippus, Melito, St. Irenæus, and Athenagoras. It is introduced with 'an admirable summary of the history of the New Testament:' and, in the course of it, the author treats of a fragment, called St. Clement's second epistle, the relation of St. Polycarp's martyrdom, the evangelists in the reign of Trajan, the epistle to Diognetus, and the epistle of the churches of Vienne and Lyons. The second exhibits the testimonies from Miltiades, Theophilus of Antioch, Pantæus, St. Clement of Alexandria, Polycrates, Heraclitus, and several other writers, near the end of the second century. Hermias, Serapion, Tertullian, a number of authors who required only to be shortly mentioned, and certain supposititious writings of the second century. 'Among these different articles,' observes Dr. Kippis, 'those which relate to St. Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, are peculiarly important; and the remarks on the apocryphal works are very curious and useful.' The third volume carries the evidence down to the year 233. The writings of Minucius Felix, Apollonius, Caius, and others, Astenus Arbanus, St. Alexander, bishop of Jerusalem, St. Hippolytus, Ammonius, Julius Africanus, Origen, and St. Fermilian, furnish the testimonies here produced. The account of Origen is an article of length, suitably to its peculiar importance, and the weight of his character.

Our third volume includes the fourth, fifth, and sixth of the second part of the 'Credibility,' which were published in the years 1740, 1744, 1745. The first of these affords a concise account of divers writers, in the former part of the third century; of Noetus and others, then called heretics; of St. Gregory, bishop of Neocæsarea; Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria; and St. Cyprian, bishop of Carthage. 'The two last articles are very curious and copious.' The fifth volume brings forward the testimonies from St. Cornelius and St. Lucius, bishops of Rome, Novatus, Dionysius, bishop of Rome, Commodian, Malchion, Anatolius and three others, bishops of Laodicea, Theognostus, Theonas, bishop of Alexandria, Pierius, presbyter of the church of the same city, the two Dorotheuses, Victorinus, bishop of Pettaw, Methodius, bishop of Olympus in Lycia, Lucian, presbyter of Antioch, Hefychius, bishop in Egypt, Pamphilus, presbyter of Cæsarea, Phileas, bishop of Thonuis in Egypt, Philoromus, receiver-general at Alexandria, Peter, bishop of Alexandria, and the Milesians. The sixth volume, excepting one chapter, relative to Arche-laüs, bishop in Mesopotamia, is devoted to the Manichees; 'and the account of them,' says Dr. Kippis, 'is eminently curious and instructive.'

The fourth volume of the publication before us comprehends the seventh, eighth and ninth of the 'Credibility,' which were first printed in the years 1748, 1750, and 1753. Of these the seventh recites the testimonies of Arnobius, Lactantius, Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, Arius and his followers, and Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor. There are also two chapters on the Donatists, and on the burning of the scriptures, in the time of Dioclesian's persecution. The names here mentioned, point out the importance of the articles discussed in this volume. 'The character of Constantine,' observes Dr. Kippis, 'is stated and estimated with equal candor and judgment; and the observations on the story of that emperor's having seen in the heavens, nearly at mid-day, the trophy of the cross placed above the sun, consisting of light, with an inscription annexed, *BY THIS CONQUER*, are very sagacious and convincing.' The eighth volume contains an interesting chapter on the council of Nice, which closes with some admirable reflexions on the conduct of that council, and on the pernicious effects of religious usurpations; and another very long chapter on Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, which Dr. Lardner himself deemed "as important as any, if not the principal, in his whole work." It is replete with 'excellent observations, concerning the divisions of the sacred books, the character of the writers of them, and the employment of the apostles and apostolical men.' Other authors and subjects treated of in this volume are Marcellus,

bishop

bishop of Ancyra in Galatia, Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, a dialogue against the Marcionites, Juvenius, Julius Firmicus Maternus, Cyril of Jerusalem, the Audians, Hilary of Poitiers, Acrius, the council of Laodicea, Epiphanius, bishop in Cyprus, and the apostolical constitutions and canons. The ninth volume, besides a long and curious chapter concerning the Priscillianists, and a shorter one, relative to a commentary on Paul's epistles, ascribed to Hilary, deacon of Rome, treats of Rheticius, bishop of Autun, Tryphillius, Fortunatianus, Photinus. Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli, Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in Sardinia, Gregory, bishop of Elvira, Phæbadius, bishop of Agen, Caius Marius Victorinus Afer, Apollinarius, bishop of Laodicea, Damasus, bishop of Rome, Basil, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Gregory Nazianzen, Amphilochius, bishop of Iconium, Gregory, bishop of Nyssa in Cappadocia, Didymus of Alexandria, Ephrem the Syrian, Ebedjesu, Pacian, bishop of Barcelona, Optatus of Milevi, Ambrose, bishop of Milan, Diodones, bishop of Tarsus, Philaster, bishop of Brescia, Gaudentius, bishop of the same city, Sophronius, and Theodore, bishop of Mopsuestria, in Cilicia.

The fifth volume of this edition contains the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth volumes of the 'Credibility,' which close that great work; and bring it down to the year 1325. The tenth, first published in 1753, treats of Jerome, Rufinus, Augustin, bishop of Hippo Regius in Africa, and John Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople; persons of great celebrity in the Christian world. A short chapter, on the third council of Carthage, is introduced into this volume. The eleventh, which first appeared in 1754, brings forward the testimonies of forty principal Christian writers of the fifth, sixth, and following centuries, to the beginning of the twelfth century. In an appendix there is given an account of the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates, Sozomen and Theodoret. The twelfth volume, originally published in 1755, finishes this very comprehensive, learned and instructive work, with a general view of the author's design, and an admirable recapitulation of the eleven preceding volumes, with some new additional observations.

This great work of Dr. Lardner was followed, in the years 1756 and 1757, with three volumes of a supplement, which form the sixth volume of the edition we are now reviewing. It exhibits a history of the apostles and evangelists; lays down the evidences of the genuineness of the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the epistles and the book of the Revelation; and ascertains the times when they were written. Some curious questions, connected with the subjects of it, are discussed, and many valuable remarks are interspersed through this work.

Dr.

Dr. Kippis, who justly observes, "that it would not be easy to say too much in praise of this supplement to the *Credibility*," strongly recommends it to the attention of young divines. 'Indeed,' he adds, 'I think that it ought to be read by every theological student before he quits the university or academy in which he is educated.' It need not be added, that Dr. Watson, the bishop of Landaff, has given this supplement a place in his excellent *Collection of Theological Tracts*; an honourable testimony to its merit and utility.

The learned investigations of our author, continued for thirty years, did not exhaust his subject, nor weary out his patient assiduity. Having done full justice to his grand object, in one point of view, he saw it would derive great advantage from being placed in another light. When he laid aside the Christian writers, he took up the Jewish and Heathen authors, and examined the evidence that they undesignedly afforded to the cause, to which they were inimical. The result of these researches appeared in four quarto volumes, published in the years 1764, 1765, 1766, and 1767, entitled, '*A large Collection of ancient Jewish and Heathen Testimonies to the Truth of the Christian Religion.*' These four volumes are included in the seventh, eighth, and ninth volumes of the edition now given to the public. Though the doctor had been, in some degree, anticipated by other writers in this part of his labours, yet by reading 'the account he has given of those who had gone before him in the same design, it will appear, that the subject, comparatively speaking, had hitherto been but imperfectly considered.' The principal objects of discussion, in these volumes, are the famous passage in Josephus, the testimonies of Pliny, Marcus Antoninus, and Celsus, the persecutions to which the first Christians were exposed, especially under the emperor Dioclesian, Porphyry's work against the Christians, the state of Gentilism under Christian emperors, the writings of Libanius and Ammianus Marcellinus, the character and works of Julian, and the account of that emperor's attempt to rebuild Jerusalem. No one can peruse these interesting articles without being struck with the proofs they afford of the author's sagacity and diligence, without meeting with much curious and valuable information, and without admiring the temper of Dr. Lardner, his candour, simplicity, and love of truth, which they finely display.

The ninth volume of the present publication, besides including great part of the fourth volume of the original edition of '*The Jewish and Heathen Testimonies*,' comprehends also '*The History of the Heretics of the two first centuries after Christ: containing an account of their time, opinions and testimonies to the books of the New Testament. To which are prefixed, general observations concerning Heretics.*' This work

work was originally published in quarto, 1780. It was left by Dr. Lardner, in a very unfinished state; and we are indebted, for its appearance, to the care and assiduity of the Rev. Mr. Hogg of Exeter. 'Though this volume,' observes Dr. Kippis, 'is not, upon the whole, so valuable and important as some of the former ones, it is possessed, nevertheless, of very considerable merit. It recites the testimonies of heretics, rectifies a variety of mistakes concerning them, and refutes many groundless charges to which they were exposed, from the ignorance, false zeal, and bigotry of their adversaries.'

The tenth volume before us collects together all the sermons of Dr. Lardner, printed at different times, viz. his 'Counsels of Prudence;' 'Two Discourses against Conformity to this World;' A Sermon on the death of Dr. Harris, and another for Dr. Hunt; 'The Circumstances of the Jewish People an Argument for the Truth of the Christian Religion,' in three discourses; a volume of 'Sermons on various Subjects,' first published in 1750; and a second, which originally made its appearance in 1760; Eight posthumous Sermons, first published by Mr. Joseph Jennings, in 1769; and four others, which appeared in 1784, intitled, 'Two Schemes of a Trinity considered, and the Divine Unity asserted,' from Phil. ii. 5, 11. We owe the publication of these discourses to the Rev. Mr. Wiche * of Maidstone, who was in possession of the manuscript, and has performed the part of an editor, with the greatest accuracy and fidelity. The manner of them is so expressively that of Dr. Lardner, that the reader can have no doubt of their genuineness.

The tracts of our learned author, which appeared at different times in the course of his life, furnish out the eleventh and last volume of this complete edition of his works. These tracts are, 'A Vindication of Three of our blessed Saviour's Miracles, in answer to the objections of Mr. Woolston;' 'A Letter, written in the year 1730, concerning the question, Whether the Logos supplied the Place of a human Soul in the Person of Jesus Christ, with two postscripts;' 'A Dissertation upon the Two new Epistles, ascribed to Clement of Rome;' 'An Essay on the Mosaic Account of the Creation and Fall of Man;' 'A Letter to Jonas Hanway, Esq; in which some Reasons are assigned against the Name Magdalen House;'

* To this gentleman the public are also indebted for carefully examining the author's copy of his *Credibility of the Gospel History*, and extracting such corrections and additions as he had inserted in it, and which have been made use of in this edition: a task scarcely possible for any one to have performed, who was not intimately acquainted with Dr. Lardner's hand writing.

' Observations on 2 Cor. v. 14 ;' ' Remarks on 1 Cor. xv. 32 ;' ' An Inquiry into the Truth of the History of the Seven Brothers, 2 Macc. vii.' ' A second Letter on the same Subject ;' ' A Letter upon the Personality of the Spirit ;' ' Remarks upon the late Dr. Ward's Dissertations upon several Passages of the Sacred Scriptures ;' ' And Observations on Dr. Macknight's Harmony of the Four Gospels, so far as relates to the History of our Saviour's Resurrection.'

This survey of Dr. Lardner's works will give the reader a deep conviction of the obligations, which the cause of christianity and of literature owes to this great man. The young divine can scarcely fail to observe, that they are particularly calculated to interest his attention. They are, indeed, in themselves, a valuable library to him. What Dr. Kippis says of the first part of ' The Credibility,' may, with the utmost truth and force, be applied to all Dr. Lardner's works ; ' whoever peruses them (and to him that does not peruse them, it will be to his own loss) will find them replete with admirable instruction, sound learning, and just and candid criticism.' We only add, that it is hardly possible a man should be conversant with these writings, without making great moral as well as literary improvements ; without imbibing a most excellent spirit, blending itself with the investigations of criticism, and diffusing itself over the learned page.

I. T. T.

ART. XV. *A short and plain Exposition of the Old Testament, with devotional and practical Reflections, for the Use of Families.* By the late Rev. Job Orton, S. T. P. published from the author's MSS. by R. Gentleman. 8vo. Vols. 2d and 3d. 12s. in boards. Longman. 1789.

OUR sentiments of this work are already before the public, in our review of the first volume, nor do we see any reason to retract them. Had the author published it himself, it would doubtless have been more compleat, for it appears to be an exact transcript of his first short-hand copy. But as it is, we may safely pronounce it a very useful family-bible. The reflections are plain and pertinent, and such as serious christians of all denominations may read with pleasure and improvement. We have already given a specimen of them, and that will enable our readers to judge of the whole. To the second volume is prefixed a discourse on the usefulness of the Old Testament history, which contains many judicious and valuable observations. Vol. III. brings the work down to the end of the 2d book of Chronicles, and contains near twelve sheets more than the former, which the editor gives as an acknowledgment for the

the respect of the public in the addition of above an hundred names to the list of subscribers.

ART. XVI. *A Letter to Dr. Priestley, or a Volley of random Shot discharged at him from the old Fortrefs called the Church of England, which he is attempting to take by Storm.* By a Volunteer. 8vo. 53 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Parsons, 1789.

THERE is more of malice and abuse than either of wit or argument in this letter; indeed, it is altogether an ill-arranged, desultory performance. The only part which is in the least worthy attention, is the parallel between some of Dr. P.'s doctrines and those of the scriptures.

' You say,

' I do not believe the miraculous conception of Jesus, but am of opinion that he was the legitimate son of Joseph. Letters to the Jews, part I. p. 41.'

' As to Luke's account of the miraculous conception, "I have shewn that it abounds with the most manifest improbabilities." Letters to the Jews, part II. p. 10.

"He is a man like ourselves, the son of Joseph and Mary, and even his plenary inspiration is not to be believed." Free Inquiry.

"I have made it as evident as any thing of this nature can be, that the popular doctrine of a soul has no foundation in reason or the Scriptures, but was borrowed from the heathen philosophy." Defence of Unitarianism, Anno 1786, p. 72.

' The Scriptures say,

' The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head. Gen. iii. 15.

' The Lord hath said unto me, Thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee. Psal. ii. 7.

' Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son. Isa. vii. 14.'

' Mary, the mother of Christ, was found with child of the Holy Ghost. Mat. i. 18, 20. Luke i. 35.

' David called Christ Lord, how is he then his son? Luke xx. 44. &c.

' He is the only begotten Son of God. John i. 18. iii. 16. 18. &c.

' His name shall be called Immanuel, i. e. God with us. Mat. i. 23.

' Jesus is expressly called God; and as such worshipped by the leper. See Luke xvii. 12 to 18.

' He made himself equal with God. John v. 18. x. 33.

' Thomas said unto him, My Lord and my God. Ibid. xx. 28.

' When a man dies, then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

' Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both body and soul in hell. Mat. x. 28.

ART.

ART. XVII. *A brief Exposition of the Doctrine of the New Church, which is meant by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse. Translated from the Latin of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg, a Native of Sweden. Originally published at Amsterdam, in the Year 1769. 8vo. 243 p. Pr. 3s. sewed. Hindmarsh. 1789.*

THIS brief exposition is intended as an introduction to the baron's larger work, called True Christian Religion, or The Universal Theology of the New Church. The object of it is, chiefly, to controvert the generally-received doctrines of the trinity, original sin, imputed righteousness and justification by faith; and to lay before the reader, in 'a crowning appendix,' as it is entitled, a summary of the New Jerusalem faith.

The work is ushered in by a preface of sixty pages from Mr. Robert Hindmarsh, in whom the disciples of the baron will find an able advocate and a zealous brother. The mysteries pretended to be revealed, and the light derived from the spiritual world are such as would have made all former mystics hide their heads with shame, or brought them back within the pale of common sense. Whenever this wonderful seer meets with any difficulty, he steps into the spiritual world, converses with reformers, prophets, and even angels, and all is rendered perfectly clear and easy; that is, to those who can understand it.

F.

ART. XVIII. *Social Union and Benevolence, a Sermon, preached at Percy-chapel, Rathbone-place, Nov. 4th, 1789, before the ancient and honourable Order of Bucks. Published at their particular Request. By the Rev. Rice Hughes, A. M. 4to. 24 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Sewell, 1789.*

WE have seldom perused so good a sermon published on a similar occasion as that which is now before us. From explaining the nature of the great Christian duty of charity, the preacher takes occasion to enlarge on the glaring breaches of that virtue which so flagrantly abound in the present age, the slave-trade, pugillistic amusements, gaming, seduction, duelling, &c. The sentiments of this animated Christian orator, on one great source of public depravity, are particularly deserving of public attention.

* Nor should a species of gaming, sanctioned by the legislature, pass uncensured. To this impolitic establishment may be ascribed, in a great measure, the present alarming and general prevalence of this vice almost in all ranks.

* Lotteries are the more earnestly to be deprecated from the consideration that, as in most vices, so particularly in this, familiarity, by a gradual and imperceptible progress, constitutes an obstinate and fixed habit, too powerful for reason and reflection to controul

controul and eradicate, and, from a series of unsuccessful adventures, leads to desperation and ruin.

' All sober and serious citizens have long wished, therefore, the abolition of lotteries, from their manifest tendency to vitiate the morals of the people, and to disturb the peace of society, by all manner of enormities.

' From this prolific source of mischief proceeds the alarming increase of robberies, to the inexpressible terror of those who are the unfortunate objects of these depredations; and, even at noon-day, the public are not secure in their lives and property against the hands of ruffian violence.'

ART. XIX. *A Sermon preached at the primary Visitation held by the Bishop of Hereford at Church Stretton, in the County of Salop, on Wednesday, June 17th, 1789.* By J. Mainwaring, B. D. Rector of Church Stretton, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. 4to. 27 p. pr. 1s. Merrill, Cambridge. Cadell, London, 1789.

THIS is a neat and well-written discourse on the important advantages derived to mankind from the Christian dispensation. Its contents are too diffusive to bear analization consistently with our limits; those who have read Dr. Gregory's essays, will find nearly the same arguments advanced in one of his dissertations, though it is probable Mr. M. may never have adverted to that circumstance. The following extract is a fair specimen of the style and composition of this discourse:

' The grand source of infidelity, in men not viciously inclined, is, the want of modesty in thinking;—the fond conceit, that, because they are endued with intelligence, and ought not to believe without reason, they *must* be qualified, of course, to *reason out their faith*;—to explore all subjects alike, and sound the very depths of the divine nature and decrees. This notion, so erroneous in its principle, so pernicious in its tendency, is common alike to times the most ignorant and the most enlightened. It has been a constant source of divisions among christians themselves, who, not knowing where to stop in their bold and curious researches, have ever mixed with the awful and sublime truths of the Gospel, the fanciful inventions of their own brain. Indeed, the Infidel, who rashly rejects all mysteries, and the Believer, who absurdly endeavours to unfold and explain them, proceed, though from different motives, on the same treacherous ground,—the natural strength and sufficiency of the human intellect.'

ART. XX. *A Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, on Sunday, June 28, 1789; with some Strictures on the licentious Notions, avowed or insinuated in the three last Volumes of Mr. Gibbon's Roman History.* By W. Disney, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, and Hebrew Professor

in the University; now Rector of Pluckley in Kent. 4to. 22 pages. pr. 1s. Cambridge, Merrill. London, Cadell, 1789.

DR. Disney complains, with respect to Mr. Gibben's last volumes, that 'praises have been bestowed on them with unbounded liberality; and the few censures which have been passed, have touched them with a gentle hand.' This remark, however, we flatter ourselves, will not apply to the Analytical Review, as it was our earnest endeavour to bring this popular writer's merits to the fairest test of criticism. We pointed out his inaccuracies, we censured his ill-taste and meretricious style, and we reprobated his flagrant violations of decency and good morals. Dr. Disney has pursued the same track, but not as a servile imitator, but with the originality of a man of genius, and the modest confidence of a scholar.

In the following note, our author very happily turns Mr. G.'s own weapons against himself.

'Tis a common thing for infidel writers to compliment themselves and one another with the title of philosophers. This circumstance will lead to an explanation of the above cited paradoxical sentence. A *philosophic* eye, i. e. the eye of an infidel, sees much greater dangers to its own righteous cause from the virtues of the clergy than from their vices. Such an eye can see little or no good in the Reformation, except in a political view: for the reformation, though it did not extirpate, did at least give a considerable check to those vices of the popes and the popish clergy, which Mr. G. paints in such strong colours; (I will not say "dwells on with malicious pleasure") and by restoring greater purity of manners among those, who separated themselves from the Church of Rome, presented objects still more disagreeable and alarming to a *philosophic* eye.'

After very ably exposing Mr. G.'s absurd eulogium on the institutions of Mahomet, of which however he proves himself quite ignorant, and his equally absurd insinuations against Christianity from its abuses, Dr. D. proceeds:

'But the insinuations, scattered in these volumes, are not only attacks on Christianity, and the ministers of it, for they tend to subvert all religion natural as well as revealed. In what other view can we consider the praises, so liberally bestowed by the historian, on "a salutary indifference" for religious doctrines? His speaking of a future state as "perhaps an ideal object?" of prayer not as a natural or reasonable duty, but as "an art of devotion," which "relaxes the mind;" though he is so civil indeed as to allow it to be "laudable or innocent;" his condemning publick supplications, in cases of national calamities, as "servile homage to deprecate the wrath of an avenging Deity?" Indeed, whether he really believes in the existence of a Deity he has left us to guess, from the loose way he expresses himself on several occasions; particularly, when he says of the heavenly bodies, that "the character of eternity is marked on these solid globes, and that they seem incapable of

of corruption or decay." But if he admits the existence of a supreme Being, he does not appear to admit his moral and physical perfections; for the words he uses imply that they are inconsistent; that, on account of the existence of evil, the Deity cannot be omnipotent and infinitely good; or that his attributes of power and goodness cannot either of them be exalted to perfection, but at the expence of the other.'

ART. XXI. *A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Martha Mounsher, Wife of Mr. Joseph Mounsher, and Daughter of W. Taylor, Esq. preached at Southampton, Oct. 25th.* By W. Kingsbury, M. A. 8vo. 40 p. pr. 6d. Southampton, Baker. London, Bew, 1789.

MR. K. appears to be one of those who are sometimes distinguished by the appellation of gospel-preachers. Many passages of the sermon are animated specimens of this style of preaching, and are calculated to have a good effect in delivery, though not sufficiently novel to interest the public from the press.

ART. XXII. *The English Revolution vindicated from the Misrepresentations of the Adherents of the House of Stuart, in a Discourse preached at Cookham, in the Diocese of Sarum, on Sunday, October 25th, 1789, (being the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Accession.)* By George Berkeley, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. 4to. 31 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Elliot and Kay, 1789.

'There is no truth more evident, nor any thing which is more generally admitted, than that kings and magistrates are elevated above their fellow citizens, *not* for their own sakes, *but* for the sake of the community,' p. 1.

Of the opposers of the House of Stuart, Dr. B. says:

'THOSE MEN ARE ELEVATED ABOVE ALL PRAISE, BUT THEY WILL BE REMEMBERED WITH GRATITUDE BY THE LATEST POSTERITY.' p. 5.

After this, we cannot see with what degree of consistency the American and French revolutions are censured in this discourse; or how the author can consistently insinuate, as he seems to do, that even a *corrupt* act of the united powers of king, lords, and commons, is not to be resisted. Dr. B. is against the repeal of the test act, and censures the views and intentions of the French patriots, because he has certainly not been properly informed, either with respect to the civil and ecclesiastical state of that country previous to the revolution, or the great system of general reform which has been planned by the popular leaders in the national assembly. There is a want of arrangement in this discourse, and the style is unpolished.

ART. XXIII. *The State of the Nation with respect to Religion and Manners. A Sermon, preached at Uxbridge Chapel, Middlesex, on Sunday, Oct. 25th, 1789; being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne.* By the Rev. Walter Harper, Assistant Lecturer. 4to. 29 p. pr. 1s. Evans, 1789.

DR. BERKELEY is respectably supported by this Reverend assistant lecturer.

— 'et sibi consul

Ne placeat, cum servus portatur eodem.'

This sermon is a trite declamation upon trite subjects, nabobs, and gamblers, and French politics, and test acts, and atheism, and infidelity, &c. &c. As a specimen of the author's information take the following sage remark :

'Deism is now concealed under the cover of socinianism; and socinianism is inculcated under the appellation of presbyterianism.'

We believe the majority of Socinians in this country are, on the contrary, not less averse to the presbyterian form, than to every other form of church government whatever.

ART. XXIV. *The Conduct to be observed by Dissenters, in order to procure the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, recommended in a Sermon preached before the Congregations of the old and new Meetings at Birmingham, Novem. 5th, 1789. Printed at the Request of the Committee of the Seven Congregations of the Three Denominations of Protestant Dissenters, in Birmingham.* By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. 8vo. 16 p. pr. 6d. Birmingham, Thompson. London, Johnson, 1789.

THIS discourse is of a very different complexion from the preceding. The Doctor stands forth as a warm and earnest advocate for the removal of all restraints upon the protestant dissenters of this kingdom. He considers the corporation and test acts as *civil penalties*, which he contends ought not to be inflicted upon persons who are not guilty of any civil offence. That the test act, in particular, is unjust, with respect to the protestant dissenters, because it was not originally intended to affect them, but the catholics only; and under this persuasion, the protestant dissenters originally concurred in it. The church he holds to act an inconsistent part in this business, since it inculcates the doctrine of everlasting punishment for spiritual offences, but thinks it necessary, at the same time, to punish them in this world also.

The Doctor next proceeds to examine the objections to a compliance with the claims of the dissenters. 1st. That it would be a *violation* of the constitution. To this, Dr. P. replies

plies, that if every change be a violation, almost every new act of parliament violates the constitution.—2d. That it would endanger the church. On this head, he observes, that if the church cannot be supported without injustice, it ought to fall; and that there is no test act in Russia, Prussia, Holland, France, Scotland, or Ireland. With respect to the conduct of the dissenters, he remarks, that their hardships are not such as to justify forcible measures, but that they ought to persevere in peaceably petitioning the legislature; and he recommends union between all the denominations of dissenters for the attainment of this object:

‘ By our perseverance, (says he,) the eyes of our enemies themselves cannot fail to be opened, and they will then thank us for contributing to remove the odium under which, through their ignorance, they have hitherto laboured; and they will only regret that, for want of reflecting upon the nature of the case, they had not, of themselves, and without any application from us, the merit of doing us justice. For it is only *justice*, and not any *favour* that we now solicit. For their sakes, therefore, as well as our own, it is our duty to persevere in our application for the repeal of these injurious and unjust laws, by which *christians* are deprived of any of the rights of *citizens*.

‘ Lastly, while we join in asserting our own rights, let us not be unmindful of the rights of others, especially the common rights of *humanity*, of which the poor negroes have long been deprived, being treated as brutes, and not as men, and also of the just claims of all men to the rights of a *free and equal government*. Let us, with our prayers and good wishes at least, aid a neighbouring nation, and all who are now struggling for liberty, civil or religious, throughout the world: that *the voice of the oppressor may every where cease to be heard*, that by this means we may see the nearer approach of those glorious and happy times, when *wars shall cease to the ends of the earth*, and when *the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ*.’ B.

ART. XXV. *Additions to Dr. Price's Discourse on the Love of our Country, containing Communications from France, occasioned by the congratulatory Address of the Revolution Society to the National Assembly of France, with the Answers to them. Given to the purchasers of Dr. Price's Sermon, by T. Cadell, in the Strand. 1790.*

THESE communications are highly flattering to the revolution society.—They are here printed in French and English.

ART. XXVI. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Price, containing a few Strictures upon his Sermon lately published, entitled ‘The Love of our Country.’ By John Holloway. 8vo. 39 p. pr. 6d. Forster, 1789.*

IN this calm, rational remonstrance, the author principally alludes to, or rather, confines his strictures to an offensive passage * in Dr. P.'s sermon, relative to methodism; and as a convincing proof that his arguments have weight, we need only add, that Dr. P. has expunged the harsh epithets objected to, and softened the whole paragraph, in the third edition of his sermon. No liberal minded man, who has paid any attention to the subject, can contradict Mr. H.'s assertion, that among the methodists there are a number of useful members of society, sincere, respectable people; nay, it appears certain, that many of their itinerant preachers have done good, by addressing a class of men, too much neglected by the regular clergy of every denomination. It is not our province to determine controverted points; but, if experience proves that the methodists have produced the slightest alteration in the morals of a neglected class of our fellow-citizens, they should not be ridiculed,—persecution is out of the question. When we shall have a comprehensive view of the design of God in the creation; when the effects that have resulted from the various systems, which have been pursued with blind, though necessary ardour, appear clear as the noon day; then, it is probable, every soul will acknowledge, that each sect has, in some degree, promoted the grand cause of morality; and all worked together for good in the way they ought to have worked.

After perusing this modest, but spirited defence, we could not help turning back to a paragraph in the second page, which at first prejudiced us against the writer's manner of reasoning.

'You have yourself set me an example for liberty of speech: and whatever disparity there may be between us, arising from education, genius, and other local circumstances, there is certainly not so much as between yourself and HIM † whom you have in your turn taken the liberty to advise.'

T.

ART. XXVII. *An Address to the Inhabitants of Nottingham, occasioned by a Letter lately sent to the Mayor and some other Mem-*

* Dr. P. having spoken of the defects and absurdities in our established codes of faith and worship, adds, 'and if no reformation of our established formularies can be brought about, it must be expected that religion will go on to lose its credit, and that little of it will be left, except among the lower orders of people, many of whom, while their superiors give up all religion, are sinking into a barbarism in religion lately revived by methodism; and mistaking, as the world has generally done, the service acceptable to God for a system of faith, touting the temper; and a service of forms supplanting morality.'

Sermon on the Love of our Country, Ed. 1, 2.

† His Majesty,

bers

bers of the Corporation of that Town. With an Appendix on the Subject of the Test Laws. By G. Wakefield, B. A. and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo. 31 p. pr. 1s. Johnson. 1789.

MR. Wakefield candidly confesses that the main intention of this address was to direct the attention of the inhabitants of Nottingham to those capital articles of religious faith, which have of late years been so much discussed in the literary world. Agreeably to this intention, he takes occasion (from a resolution formed by the six junior council of the Nottingham to put the test laws in force) to examine two points which he esteems the spirit and purport of these laws, viz. 1st. Whether the Magistrate has a right to enquire into, and prescribe rules for, the religious opinions of his subjects; and 2dly. Whether the Church of England be the true religion delivered in the sacred scriptures.

The first of these he determines in the negative, because no man can absolutely command his own faculties to *believe* what he thinks expedient, much less can he compel himself to believe what a Parliament thinks proper to prescribe; and because the gospel is termed *the perfect law of liberty*, and Jesus Christ has asserted that his *kingdom is not of this world*. With respect to the second, he considers the doctrines of the Trinity, the descent of Christ into hell, original sin, and the mysterious application of the Lord's supper, as antisciptural doctrines, and determines therefore that the Church of England cannot be the religion of the sacred scriptures.

ART. XXVIII. *Facts submitted to the Consideration of the Friends of civil and religious Liberty; but more particularly addressed to the Protestant Dissenters of England and Wales; containing Bishop Horsley's extraordinary Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese; and the Substance of Mr. Fox's Speech on the Motion for a Repeal of the Test Laws.* 8vo. 44p. pr. 1s. Johnson. 1789.

THE facts submitted to the consideration of the friends of liberty in this pamphlet, are the favourable opinions formed by William III. and George I. and II. of the attachment and principles of the Protestant Dissenters, and their desire to obtain for such of their subjects, a repeal of the Test Laws. In opposition to this, the author notices an indisposition on the part of his present Majesty, to befriend the claims of the Dissenters, and attacks the conduct of the minister, who, after having received from them peculiar obligations, has used the influence of Government to defeat their repeated applications to Parliament for relief. The author then remarks, that it may be of importance to the Dissenters to consider whether they ought to place any further confidence in Mr. Pitt, and pro-

ceeds to consider the doctrines relative to them, which have been held forth by three of the bishops, promoted by the present ministry, Dr. Halifax, Dr. Prettyman, and Dr. Horsley; against the latter of whom he produces a letter, tending to influence the conduct of the clergy of his diocese on the approaching election, and several resolutions which have passed the House of Commons, in order to censure similar infringements of their liberties. The pamphlet concludes with the speech of Mr. Fox (of whom the author appears to be a warm admirer) made in the House of Commons, May 8th, 1789, on a committee of the House to consider of the repeal of the Test Laws.

ART. XXIX. *Extracts from Books and other small Pieces in favour of religious Liberty and the Rights of Dissenters.* No. 1. 8vo. 28p. pr. 6d. Birmingham, Thompson. London, Johnson. 1790.

THE professed design of this publication is to reprint, on occasion of the proposed renewal of an application to Parliament, some of those smaller pieces in favour of religious liberty which are likely to be overlooked or forgotten. The pamphlet before us contains a letter to the printer of the Manchester Chronicle, in which the absurdity of censuring a man for adopting opinions which, by the strength of their own evidence, force themselves upon his conviction, is strongly insisted upon. The author proceeds to consider the Corporation and Test Acts, as abridgements of the civil rights of worthy members of the community for no crime committed, and he regards them, in a religious view, as still more offensive. To this letter is added, the statutes by which the dissenters are aggrieved, against which a considerable number of reasons are enumerated and urged. Besides some other pieces, this pamphlet contains the spirited speech of Mons. Rabaud de St. Etienne, a protestant divine, in the national assembly of France.

ART. XXX. *Observations on the Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters.* 8vo. 44 p. pr. 6d. Pridden. 1790.

IN the performance before us the author labours to prove, that every society has a right to establish rules to be observed by all who desire a participation of its privileges. The dissenters, he considers as animated by the same bold designs, 'the same artful conduct, the same inveterate animosity, the same unwearied exertions to make proselytes, and the same unjustifiable attempts to intimidate those whom they cannot persuade, which once characterized the papist.' Their moderation he considers as arising merely from their want of power, and that their present exertions are wholly stimulated by ambition and enmity

enmity to the established church, which has every thing to dread from the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

ART. XXXI. *Letter the First, addressed to the Delegates from the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters who met at Devizes, Sept. 14, 1789.* 8vo. 35 p. pr. 1s. Salisbury, Easton. London, Wilkies. 1789.

THIS letter appears to be occasioned by the resolutions of the delegates from the Protestant Dissenters, who met at Devizes in 1789. The author asserts, that, contrary to the first of those resolutions, the dissenters entertain principles inconsistent with the welfare of government. That, 2dly, if the dissenters are incapacitated from holding offices of power or trust, they incapacitate themselves; and that, 3dly, they have no cause to complain of the deprivation of their rights. To the fourth resolution the author in part agrees, but thinks the fifth is marked with want of temper and asperity; and, in imitation of the sixth, calls upon every friend of the established church to spare no pains, and to be discouraged by no repulses. To these are added a postscript, to prove that no arguments can properly be drawn for the admission of dissenters into places of civil authority, from the example of the national assembly of France.

ART. XXXII. *Second Letter to the same.* 8vo. 44 p. pr. 1s. Ib. 1789.

IN this letter the author considers the collected amount of all the complaints of the dissenters, as reduced to four propositions; the impropriety of the interference of the civil magistrate, on account of religious principles; the unnecessary of a form for religious worship; the hardship of excluding dissenters from the emoluments of office; and the grievance of obliging them to maintain the national church ministers. These the author proceeds to combat, and, towards the close of his letter, argues the hardship of censuring those of the clergy who have legally claimed small sums, which were legally due, and which, if not claimed, must reduce them either to ignominy or poverty.

ART. XXXIII. *A Letter to Earl Stanhope on the Subject of the Test, as objected to in a Pamphlet recommended by his Lordship.* 8vo. 45 p. pr. 1s. Oxford, Fletcher. London, Rivingtons. 1789.

THIS letter was occasioned by the noble Lord's recommendation of a pamphlet*, which the author of the present performance considers as ridiculous in its title, and faulty in its principle. He asserts that there can be no *right* to toleration, and much

* Entitled *The Right of Protestant Dissenters to a complete Toleration asserted.*

less no right for persons to enjoy the privileges of a society of which they are not truly members. That the test laws respect not the church in particular, but the whole constitution; and the test is not a test only of the religion, which a person may profess, but of his regard to the constitution; that the consequence of it is not an exclusion from office on account of religion, and that therefore the test laws are not persecuting, nor the dissenters persecuted.

ART. XXXIV. *The Danger of repealing the Test Act. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament, from a Country Freeholder.* 8vo. 70p. pr. 1s. 6d. Lowndes. 1790.

THE pamphlet objected to, in the preceding letter, is very forcibly attacked in the present performance, which the author begins by stating the impropriety of dictating to a parliamentary representative, concerning a point which he has not heard fully and freely debated. After discussing the arguments made use of by the dissenters for the repeal of the tests, and attempting to answer them, the author proceeds to consider the scheme, if successful, as likely, at a very early period, to prove subversive of the established religion. Amongst the causes why the test is obnoxious to the dissenters, perhaps all will not be disposed to agree with this ingenious writer, that in the act of kneeling, during the receiving of the sacrament, consists the difference between the church and the dissenters in the performance of this rite. The most formidable arguments, however, which we have discovered in this pamphlet against the proposed repeal, are that the test and corporation acts are not to be considered as a hardship, or penalty, against the dissenters, but merely as a necessary precaution for the security of the established religion. This precaution he considers as the more necessary because the popish hierarchy, though considerably weakened, is still too compact, too politic, and too formidable a body to be resisted by any other means than by well secured national establishments. It is but justice to this author to add, that this is the best pamphlet which we have yet seen on this side of the question.

D.

ART. XXXV. *Secret Influence: or, the Bute and Pitt Administrations virtually the same; with a distinct and comprehensive View of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Prince and Patriot.* 8vo. p. 60. pr. 2s. 6d. Kerby, 1789.

Of all the political pamphlets abusing the King, Queen, and the Ministry, this is the most stupid, indecent and frivolous.

C. C.

ART. XXXVI. *The Day of Pentecost: or, Man Restored. A Poem in Twelve Books.* By W. Gilbank, M. A. Rector of St. Ethelburga, London; and Chaplain to His Royal Highness

the Duke of Gloucester. 8vo. 256 p. pr. 5s. in boards. Robson. 1789.

THE author informs us in his preface, that the principal object of this work is to give a clear and comprehensive view of the theory of our most holy religion, as it is supported by a long chain of extraordinary facts and striking interpositions of providence recorded in the sacred histories. The next is, to exhibit that representation in a form and dress likely to attract the notice of such as cannot easily be prevailed upon to become acquainted with it in a more systematic *garb*.

After the failure of such writers as Cowley, Prior and many others, in attempting to recommend the simple eloquence and native majesty of the holy scriptures by the adventitious ornaments of poetry, Mr. G.'s present undertaking must appear injudicious, or the confidence of his poetical talents must have been very high. In either case we are sorry to observe, that we do not think he has accomplished his purpose of utility or pleasure by giving new interest and attraction to the narratives of the sacred volume.

The poem is in blank verse; the rhythm of which is often grossly violated by unwarrantable liberties, and a groveling style of expression; yet there are passages in the work which may be read with pleasure. There are many quotations from Milton and Shakespear not marked, but for which the author apologizes. A few are introduced, with as much propriety as the subject would admit of from our great dramatist, but others have not the merit of judgment in the selection.

The following, we trust, will be found a fair specimen of the performance, Book ii. p. 35.

‘ ALL night from Sheba and the balmy groves
Of Araby the blest a heaven-sent gale,
With healing in its wings and odorous sweets,
Had pass’d in gentle breezes o’er the realms
Of Jewry; driving to the Cyprian shores,
Or those mysterious by th’ Ægean wash’d,
The clouds and pillars of terrific smoke,
Which late had hung in the perturbed skies.
But now the gems in her expanded stole
’Gan shoot a fainter and declining ray;
The morning star, bright phosphorus himself,
Shone with abated lustre; the great gates
Of Abtines and Moked were unbarr’d;*
And from that hour of prime, delightful task,
The priests, in order of their stated course
And the deciding lots, were still engaged

* Abtines, Watergate. Moked, Northgate. Were doors of the temple, through which the Levites and inferior officers were admitted at day-break.

In observation of the rising sun,
 Or due performance of peculiar rites;
 Which to dispatch with such convenient speed,
 As the great time requir'd, they chearful toil'd.

These now were ended, and the altar clear'd;
 The wood anew in massy piles was heap'd;
 And all the sacred utensils were placed
 In antient order; to the rings were fix'd
 Seven spotless lambs, one bullock fair and young,
 Two rams, design'd burnt offerings to God;
 A goat's young kid for sin, two lambs for peace,
 Intended victims; in the lower court,
 At their appointed stations were arriv'd
 The laic representatives of all
 The congregated tribes; on either side
 Of the great altar, which majestic stood
 In solemn state before the house of God,
 The reverend heads of every holy class
 With their attendant trains of Aaron's sons,
 All wash'd and cloth'd in vests of purest white,
 Were duly rang'd: high on its sacred top
 Before the flames, which undulating rose
 In awful volumes from the grated hearth,
 In robes pontifical the chief appear'd,
 Sustaining in his hand two leaven'd cakes
 Of new-thorn wheat; which gently waving, soon
 Profoundest silence and devotion reign'd;
 And thus the mitred Caiaphas began:

O thou almighty ruler of the world,
 Great cause of being, endless source of good,
 By whom the seasons change and with them bring
 The treasures of thy bounty; O look down
 From heaven thy dwelling place: benign accept
 This wheaten tribute from thy servants, here
 Assembled to acknowledge thee our God
 And king: and for our great forefathers' sakes
 Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, gracious keep
 The heathen from thy altars, and destroy
 Each rash disturber of this holy place,
 As late thou didst the Galilæan; who—

Onward was he proceeding; but before
 The chief had finish'd the invidious words,
 The beast outrageous at the altar's foot
 Had from its fast'nings, loosening to and fro,
 The ring uptorn, to which his horns were bound;
 And dragging after him the Levite train
 Which held the sacred cords, with strugglings fierce
 And sidelong bounds along the broad ascent
 (The path his wild and heedless rage had ta'en)
 He gain'd the altar's top. The Pontiff threw
 The off'ring from his hands; and scarce had changed
 His dang'rous station, when the bullock, mad

Whom

With the tormenting cords and *scorch'd behind*
 With the approaching flames, uprear'd aloft
 In air; and, wheeling furious as he rose,
 With all his cumbrous weight descending fell
 Upon the grated hearth: to such rude shocks
 Unus'd, asunder every cearment flew;
 And the deep cavity below receiv'd
 The plunging carcase and the mingled flames;
 There tortur'd, bellowing, and the spacious court
 Rending with loud and agonizing groans,
 He soon expired his last.

We liked the former part of this extract better than any passage in the poem. F.

ART. XXXVII. *Epistle in Verse, to his Most Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans.* 4to. 18 p. Pr. 1s. 6d. Walter. 1789.

A complimentary address to the duke, smooth, in every sense of the word. The names of several other illustrious personages are introduced, and they are, if we may be allowed the phrase, rather white-washed than praised. Instead of throwing his lights so judiciously that they might hide defects, and enliven beauties, the author spreads a glaring blotch of white, which covers and confounds every shade of character. A passage from the dedication will, probably, give weight to our opinion.

' At thee, suspicion, spotless as thou art,
 Aw'd by thy worth, ne'er aim'd the poison'd dart;
 Or treach'rous obloquy seduc'd mankind
 To doubt thy feelings, or distrust thy mind.
 Still in the midst of fashion's gaudy train,
 Virtue presides, and honour bids thee reign;
 In ev'ry gesture dignity appears,
 Each action wins us, and each look endears.
 Such is thy praise; and may some nobler lay
 Its peerless lustre to the world display;
 O'er human frailties dart the beam of worth,
 And prove one perfect character on earth;
 Teach us with purer sentiments to glow,
 And shun the glare of fashionable woe;
 Shew birth and titles are at best a name,
 But virtue crowns us with immortal fame!

ART. XXXVIII. *Verses to John Howard, F. R. S. on his State of Prisons and Lazarettos.* By W. L. Bowles. 4to. 17 p. pr. 1s. 6d. Bath, Crutwell. London, Dilly. 1789.

THIS little elegant address to Mr. Howard displays that true refinement of mind, which we are glad to notice, as it contrasts with the rant of artificial feelings. There are some pathetic passages in this poem, and the dictates of genuine humanity appear in a very engaging dress.

' These

* These, Virtue, are thy triumphs, that adorn
 Fitliest our nature, and bespeak us born
 For loftiest action; not to gaze, and run
 From clime to clime, and flutter in the sun;
 Or drag a droning flight from flow'r to flow'r,
 Like sickly insects in a gaudy hour;
 Nor yet o'er love-sick tales with fancy range,
 And cry "'Tis pitiful, 'tis passing strange!"
 But on life's varied views to look around,
 And raise expiring sorrow from the ground:—
 And he—who thus has borne his part assigned,
 In the sad fellowship of human-kind,
 Or for a moment sooth'd the bitter pain
 Of a poor brother—has not liv'd in vain!"

ART. XXXIX. *Suicide; a Poem. Inscribed, by Permission, to Richard Costway, Esq. R. A.* By Mary Dawes Blackett. 4to. 18p. pr. 1s. Robinson. 1789.

IN these pretty couplets, the author brings forward to notice some celebrated suicides, who crazed by care, or crossed by hapless love, rushed on death, and daringly broke loose from life. These are contrasted with the resignation of a love-sick woman, who patiently waited for her dismissal, after every joy was fled. We do not think that this kind of reasoning would have much effect on a despairing wretch panting for rest, or cheer the sad heart that had forgotten to hope. Magic numbers and persuasive sounds, have, as poets say, 'softened rocks and bent the knotty oak;'—but we doubt whether they would stop the bold hand grasping death. 'Give physic to the dogs, he needs it not.' We shall insert a short address to suicide personified, p. 10.

' These are thy victims, thou dread fiend, accurst!
 Thou baneful harpy, by the furies nurs'd!
 Whence springs thy influence o'er the human mind?
 Or why that influence so unconfin'd?
 Did baseness only feel thy dreadful power,
 Didst thou the guilty and the weak devour,
 E'en then 'twere horrid! But thy baneful reign,
 Nor genius, worth, nor virtue, can restrain:
 For thy insatiate malice sweeps away
 The best and noblest of the sons of clay;
 Else Yorke and Caithness had not urg'd their doom,
 Nor tuneful Chatterton fled to the tomb;
 Townsend had still been ours, still wak'd the voice
 Of praise, and bade surrounding friends rejoice!"

ART. XL. *Reflections on Peace and the Seasons, in which is introduced the Character of a Patriot and King.* A Poem. By William

William Pow, a Chaplain of the Royal Navy. 4to. 63 p.
pr. 2s. 6d. Richardson, 1789.

A SERMON in rhyme. Speaking of misemployed abilities
the author says, p. 7.

‘ A man of parts, if vain, can truth deny ;
For love of fame, his knowledge misapply :
Not prov’d his tenet, thinks would show him weak,
For proof he toils, his knowledge now at stake ;
The truth deny’d, to gain a sing’lar name,
To Vanity a victim without shame.
Attacks the cause of virtue at the last,
Like glue, his mind, where vanity sticks fast.

The language is unaffected ; but, in aiming at simplicity of diction, a writer should endeavour to avoid that kind of insipid loquacity, which indeed may be very easy and natural ; for every feather or straw that floats across the shallow stream is stopped, and displayed in an artless, yet, perhaps uninteresting manner. The reader may form his own opinion from the following quotation, p. 19.

‘ While thus the brutes their fancy please,
The mowers lie stretch’d out at their full ease ;
Thrown on the fragrant hay, they careless sleep ;
Around them chirp the birds, at rest the sheep.

In cool retreat the village family sits
Below the shade, one spins, another knits.
One plies the linen fair, and breathes a sigh,
’Tis here for friendship all wou’d live and die.
All silence here, except the barking dogs,
Which chase the noisy ducks, or squeaking hogs.
Here peace presides o’er all, no ruffian pow’r
Dare interpose, and turn the sweet to sour!

ART. XLI. *To the Feeling Heart. Exalted Affection ; or Sophia Pringle. A Poem.* By the Rev. W. Cole. 8vo. 18 p.
1s. Salisbury, Wilks. London, Scatcherd, and Co. 1789.

A LABOURED attempt to be pathetic is here introduced with due ceremony to the reader ; but we are at a loss to know, whether the title alludes to Sophia’s exalted affection for heaven, or her lover.

ART. XLII. *Gallic Liberty. A Poem. Occasioned by the Revolution in France.* 4to. p. 16. pr. 1s. Dilly. 1789.

A GOOD humoured squib on this memorable occasion, in which there is more sense and benevolence than poetical images. The short specimen we shall add, will give our readers an idea of the whole, p. 14.

‘ Britannia

‘ Britannia join! join in the glad acclaim,
 With unrepining mirth. Away, the mean
 And dastardly suggestion, that the weal
 Of other nations can endanger thine!
 Have vindicated rights, and freedom won
 In former times, by thy Batavian friends,
 Marr’d thy prosperity? Yet selfish fear,
 And the mean policy of coward kings
 Bade thee be jealous of their power and skill
 In arts and commerce. What o’erwhelming loss
 Hast thou sustain’d, tho’ on Virginian shore
 Thy gallant progeny have claim’d, and gain’d
 Their independence? See! thy cities swarm
 With industry; and every gale that blows
 Swells thy commercial sails: while to thy fields,
 Thy cultur’d fields, the famish’d nations look,
 And cry for succour.

ART. XLIII. *The Death of Amnon. A Poem. With an Appendix: containing Pastorals, and other Poetical Pieces.* By Elizabeth Hands. 8vo. 127 p. Coventry, Rollason. 1789.

As there is a respectable number of subscribers prefixed to this volume, we may be excused, if we do not lend a hand to support an humble muse, whose chief merit is a *desire* to please; —but, if we cannot praise the attempt of a servant-maid of low degree, to catch a poetical wreath, even after making due allowance for her situation, we will let her sing-song die in peace.

M.

ART. XLIV. *Brother Tom to Brother Peter; or Peter paid in his own Pence; with the Articles of Partnership between the Devil and P. Pindar, Esq. An historical Epistle.* By a Moon-raker. 4to. 88 p. pr. 3s. Parsons. 1789.

BROTHER TOM has not the remotest relationship to brother Peter in the Parnassian school, as for instance, p. 9.

‘ Men praise Bellisle and Essex to the skies,
 Because they *private* succours and supplies
 Threw into Glosster, in distress, and Prague;
 And F—x avers, Pitt *such* supplies did give,
 When he his king and country did relieve
 From F—x and N—th. But what F—x says is vague!’

B.

ART. XLV. *Agnes de Courci; a domestic Tale. In four Volumes. Inscribed with Permission to Colonel Hunter.* By Mrs. Bennet, Author of the *Welch Heiress*, and *Juvenile Indiscretions*. 12mo. p. 1067. pr. 10s. 6d. sewed. Bath, Hazard. London, Robinsons, 1789.

IN characterising this entertaining tale, we may with propriety, borrow the author's own words, on another occasion, and say that it is a bad story well told. However, we except many unnatural descriptions, and wild incidents, which leave probability far behind; and, in a domestic tale, probability should not be lost sight of; in short, when we say well told, we rather allude to some just delineations of character, and interesting touches, evidently copied from nature, than to the whole story, which we think highly absurd.

Mrs. B. has considerable abilities, and deserves a place in the first rank of her contemporary writers of novels. Native good sense is conspicuous in almost every page, nor can grammatical errors, and numberless inaccuracies of the pen and press conceal, though they may obscure the gem. Just sentiments and lively flights of fancy frequently occur, and great quickness of discernment enables this untutored pen to sketch some humorous scenes warm from the life.

The story principally turns on the fatal effects of licentious love, and the moral is forcibly struck home, if we except the catastrophe, which overstepping the modesty of nature, only excites surprise.

There appears to be a tendency throughout these volumes to exalt passive above active virtue, and to recommend a retreat, which can only be honourable after a battle has courageously been fought, and the business of the day is over. Mrs. B.'s description of the happiness of a monastic life, is undoubtedly a flight of fancy. We will venture to say, that she would have drawn it in a different style, if she had ever had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the real state of those communities; though she might have respected a few individuals, she would not have painted seclusion from the world, and the active duties of humanity, as a safe and desirable situation for intelligent beings who were just beginning to act a part on the wide theatre. It is a trite observation, that a convent holds out a peaceful asylum to the wretch who has long had to struggle with a series of cares and sorrows; but reason and experience prompt us to assert, that when a young person enters one, without knowing the real state of society, or the weakness of her own heart, her days will be passed in gross ignorance or pining discontent.

But, as no harm, in this country, is likely to arise from such flattering representations, we shall not severely animadvert on an error of judgment, when we feel inclined to praise the spirit and harmony which renders the enthusiasm, displayed in the characters of St. Clare, St. Laurens, and Agnes, both natural and interesting. Our observations may be termed peeps behind the curtain.

We wished to have given an extract, but such an one as our limits allow would not have done justice to the chief merit of the work, discrimination of character. M.

ART. XLVI. *Letters of the late Thomas Rundle, L. L. D. Lord Bishop of Derry in Ireland, to Mrs. Barbara Sandys, of Miserden, Gloucestershire: with Introductory Memoirs.* By James Dallaway, M. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, in two Volumes small 8vo. p. 429, pr. 6s. sewed. Gloucester, Raikes. London, Cadell. 1789.

OF this publication, the Biographical Preface, which is very loosely printed, constitutes the first volume, whilst the second consists of *thirty-three* letters to Mrs. Sandys, and an appendix of two letters from two of the Talbots.

From the preface we learn, that Mrs. Barbara Sandys, was daughter and (*cobheiress*) of Sir William Kyrle, governor of Carolina, whose family, originally from Flanders, settled in Herefordshire during the reign of Henry VII. and changed their paternal name from *Crilles* to *Kyrle*: also, that Pope's '*Man of Ross*' was of collateral descent. This lady, born in 1685, was left under the guardianship of Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely; lived in his family; acquired distinguishing accomplishments; married William Sandys, Esq. of Miserden; became a widow in 1712; devoted the rest of her life to liberal offices and literary pursuits, and died in 1746 from an excessive predilection for Bishop Berkley's tar-water.

Dr. Rundle, we are also told, was a native of a family in Devonshire by no means conspicuous; was born at Milton Abbot near Tavistock, about the year 1686; received his grammatical education under an uncle of Sir Joshua Reynolds, at the free-school in Exeter; was removed thence to Exeter College, Oxford, and admitted a commoner under a namesake and kinsman of his master: that, at this period, he contracted a friendship with *Joseph Taylor*, Esq.* who introduced him to Mr. Edward Talbot of Oriel, second son of Dr. Talbot, then Bishop of Oxford; and that, in consequence of this connection, he became established in the Talbot family:—that, in 1710, Mr. Rundle commenced Bachelor of Civil Laws, and soon after was known to 'wicked Will Whiston,' whose schemes of reformation he appeared to espouse:—that about this period, he became tutor to the only son of Mr. Cater, of Kempston near Bedford, where his acquaintance with Whiston continued, till by taking orders in the church he at once forfeited his favour:—that Mr. Rundle, in consequence of his intimacy with Bishop Talbot, was in 1718 ordained by him; that he published a

* Father of the present Thomas Taylor, of Denbury, Esq; who if we mistake not, could have furnished a very satisfactory history of Dr. Rundle.

sermon on Acts x. 34, 35: was promoted, on the Bishop's removal to Salisbury, to the *Archdeaconry of Wilts*; and on the demise of Mr. Edward Talbot, in the same year, made *Treasurer of Sarum*; also, that from this time, he was retained as domestic chaplain to his patron, who delighted in his amiable manners and brilliant conversation.

Bishop Talbot being soon after translated to Durham, Dr. Rundle accompanied him thither, and though collated in January, 1721, to the first stall in that cathedral, was notwithstanding in the following November removed to the twelfth prebend, with which he also held the hospital of Sherborne. This appears to have been the happiest period of the Bishop's life, as his situation now opened to him access to his literary intimates, and enabled him in particular to patronize Thomson. In 1723, he proceeded L. L. D. as necessary to hold his preferment, and was associated with Dr. Secker* as chaplain at Durham. On the demise of Bishop Talbot, Dr. Rundle was entertained by the Chancellor, who attempted on the vacancy of the See of Gloucester in the year 1733, to place him upon the bench; but was prevented by the intervention of Gibson, then Bishop of London. The reasons alledged for this opposition were want of orthodoxy, and even a suspicion of deism. Against the malignity of these slanders Dr. Rundle was not only defended with great energy by his noble patron, but also by Dr. Sykes in two masterly pamphlets. The accuser of Dr. Rundle was a Mr. Venn, of the class of hypocritical parasites, who are ever on the watch to misrepresent the unwary—there have been but too many from that time to this. To the honour of Will Whiston, however, it cannot be overlooked, that, though he was dissatisfied with Dr. Rundle for not adopting his whimsies, no pains were wanted on his part to wipe off the aspersion. What was the state of mind of Dr. Rundle whilst suffering under the calumny referred to, may best be seen from his letter to Mr. Duncombe†, upon which his Biographer very properly observes:—‘As this communication of his sentiments was made to a friend, not as a public apology, but as a confirmation of the good opinion he had entertained and asserted of him, it must be surely uncandid to suppose him unsincere;’ whilst ‘the truly christian forgiveness he professes for the unprovoked zealots,

* Some interesting information respecting this Archbishop, and particularly what passed between him and Bishop Talbot at their first interview, relative to his entering the church, is still extant, as related by his brother Mr. Secker of Coventry. The Archbishop's Memoirs of his own Times, as we have heard from the late Dr. Backhouse, would also throw light on the subject.

† See Hughes's Letters by Duncombe, vol. ii. p. 56; and Dallaway's Biographical Preface, p. lxxviii.

who were the underminers of his fame, though they did not eventually affect his fortune, proves—most admirably proves—*that he had a heart.* Gibson, willing to palliate his opposition to the Chancellor's recommendation, which now indeed was indignantly withdrawn, Benson, the friend of Rundle, was not only proposed for Gloucester, but Rundle himself was nominated in 1734-5 to the see of Derry in Ireland. The popular clamour which had raged against him in England preceded him to the sister kingdom, but his amiable manners and gentle deportment soon stilled the abuse. Swift, however, failed not to avenge his cause upon those on the bench who had been forward against him.

‘RUNDLE a Bishop!—well he may,
He's still a Christian more than they!
I know the subject of their quarrels—
The man has learning, sense and morals.’

The attestations indeed of both Swift and Pope to the deserts of Rundle, will be read and admitted, when Gibson and his Codex will no longer be known. Would it not extend the article to an undue length, we should with pleasure transcribe the two letters of Dr. Rundle to Mr. Taylor and Dean Cierke, especially as they present an interesting picture of the author's mind and situation; but from this we must forbear. Suffice it to add that which he addressed to Archdeacon S.

‘*Dublin, March 22, 1742-3.*

‘DEAR SIR,

‘ADIEU—for ever—perhaps I may be alive when this comes to your hands—more probably not;—but in either condition, your sincere well-wisher.—Believe me, my friend, there is no comfort in this world, but a life of virtue and piety; and no death supportable, but one comforted by christianity, and its real and rational hope. The first, I doubt not, you experience daily—May it be long before you experience the second!—I have lived to be *Conviva satur*,—*passed through good report and evil report*;—have not been injured more than outwardly by the last, and solidly benefitted by the former. May all who love the truth in Christ Jesus, and sincerely obey the gospel, be happy! for they deserve to be so, who (Ἀλλθροεινεν Ἀμαπην) seek truth in the spirit of love.

‘Adieu!—I have no more strength.—My affectionate last adieu to your lady.

T. DERRY.’

The writing of this letter he not long survived. Dr. Rundle had been a valetudinary through life, and his constitution, soon after this period, was perceptibly yielding to the inveteracy of the chronic disorder under which he laboured. His life was protracted a few years by medical assistance. He died at his palace in Dublin on the 14th of April, 1743, scarcely sixty years old.—His person was slender and not inelegantly formed, as appears from an original portrait in the collection of the late Archbishop Secker. A character so engaging and distinguished by so

many virtues, could not, in the scale of human perfection, be supposed without its concomitant weaknesses. He is said to have been precipitate in forming friendships, and as ready to relinquish them, but in respect to the Talbots his testamentary bequests will prove the reverse. Of his letters, it may be sufficient to say with his Biographer, that they are not proposed to the public as models of excellence, as abounding in novel sentiments, or as being unusually happy in the expression of them; but in their degree as a literary curiosity, and reflecting the best founded praise on the writer, who, waving the superiority of intellectual acquirements, possessed unquestionably the most amiable qualities of the human heart.

As a specimen of the correspondence with Mrs. Sandys, of which the second volume consists, (the Appendix excepted) the xiith letter may be given.

‘ To Mrs. SANDYS.

‘ MADAM,

1729.

‘ SINCE you are so good as not to insist on my paying you the debt of honour (for such surely are promises) till I come to Durham; I will endeavour then to be honest, and return you thankfully both the principal and interest; though it is an odd sort of payment, which will doubly encrease my debt to you by your receiving it. I ought to have thanked you sooner for your last; but hoping to get every post more time, I have squandered what I had, and am obliged now to write not only in an hurry, but in company. You do not well to compare your manner of writing to the workings of the spider, though nothing can so fully express the native treasures and untaught art that adorn your mind. I remember the Egyptian writers in hieroglyphicks thought it fit to represent the Creator who produced all for himself, and was conscious of every thing, which touched any part of this offspring of his power; and as much as I admire you, I will not allow you to apply to yourself what hath been consecrated before, to so peculiar a subject; though if any had a right, it would be one that makes it the amiable duty of life to resemble the great mind in a much more lively manner than can be expressed by that figured language. Mrs. Sayer begs your pardon for omitting to thank Mrs. Sandys for her lampreys, and assure her, that nothing was ever better; but do not wonder that she forgot it; when she was writing, she was too full of you to think of even your presents; and this the Lord Archbishop of Cambray says, is the true spirit of devotion when applied to an higher object; to be in that transport of admiration at his perfections, which will even obscure his very bounties, and make his infinite kindness unregarded, and unthought on; and it is no wonder if sincere friendship humbly imitates that noble natural working of the heart, which is only friendship sublimed and enlarged, and only differs from it as a rivulet doth from the ocean.

‘ My Lord and Mrs. Talbot are extremely well, and preparing to remove into their sweet retirement; but sweet as it is, it will be no ways agreeable, till you animate the groves and meadows with a music, which is more delightful than that of nightingales, your conversation.—*Spadille* calls, and I must obey; that pretended enemy, yet truest friend.

to idleness! that tyrant to destroy the only joy of company, even whilst he boasts of his being sociable! I may rail, but he will triumph over me, and because I hate him, he punishes me, but the loss of time is worse than that of money; but there is none but a *Parthian* victory to be obtained over him, and I hope next Monday to conquer by flying from him. I carry down with me the son of the Solicitor (William, late Earl Talbot); if my conversation can be of any service to him I shall rejoice; for I would not live any longer, than I could get opportunities to shew my gratitude to that family, to which I owe all the happiness and dignity of my life. He is perfectly sober and innocent, and I would animate those blank virtues with sentiments of honour, and a noble zeal and ardour for the brave virtues, from whence arises the splendour and usefulness of large fortunes, without which the enjoyment of them is only a gawdy idleness.—*Spadille*, I come! I am unwillingly torn from you; but I will still interrupt his diversion, and suspend his eagerness, till I have assured you, that I shall receive no pleasure at Durham so great as hearing from you, and thanking you for your letters.

I am, your most sincere,

Most obedient, most humble servant,

T. RUNDLE.

Φ. Ξ.

ART. XLVII. *Norman Tales*. From the French of Mr. Le Grand. 12mo. 278 pages. Price 3s. sewed. Egertons. 1789.

THESE Tales are selected from a large work: we shall transcribe a passage from the translator's preface.

'A translation of the whole work would not be likely to meet with encouragement in this country. We have not in this instance, the *esprit de nation* to reconcile us to the publication of a long, an insipid, or a silly tale, merely because it is *original*. It appeared to the translator, that an entertaining volume might be extracted from Mr. Le Grand's work: this was his sole object; an harmless, if not an useful one: and he hopes that he has sufficiently attained it.'

These diverting tales have so much fancy and point in them, that they have been the foundation of many novels, fables, &c. They shew the spirit of the age, and afford a hint to the reader who loves to trace the progress of the human mind, and a quarter of an hour may be whiled very agreeably away in their company, but we should not give them to young people. The translation is easy and spirited,

ART. XLVIII. *The Death of Cain*. In Five Books; after the manner of '*The Death of Abel*.' By a Lady. 12mo. 147 pa. Price 2s. sewed. Stalker. 1789.

THIS continuation of *The Death of Abel*, is written in such a confused unintelligible style, that it is sometimes impossible even to guess, what the author intended to say. The grossest grammatical errors continually recur, and the obvious meaning of many words, is wrested in the strangest manner in

in almost every page. We shall add a specimen from the preface, to prove that our animadversions have not been too severe.

‘ The attempt to follow the celebrated author of *The Death of Abel*, in the footsteps of his enchanting muse, may be deemed an unpardonable arrogance in a woman; yet, should she fail in the attempt, she accounts her labour not lost, if any of her tints resemble the beauties of the original, or first part of the fall of man, namely, the celebration of Abel’s death; for to the second part of the tragic tale, is this narrative in heroics dedicated, and in all its parts, is fashioned to the modulation of the much admired symmetry of the plaintive Swiss projector, whose harmonious numbers agreeably entertain, and smoothly strike the ear with a pleasing simphony, without confining the voice to artificial halts, and unnecessary stops, as most of our modern versifiers teem with, when they ascend to the lofty battlements, and high-sounding towers of the immortal Milton, whereby we oft perceive many to tumble down among the ruins of the slain bombastic poetasters!

‘ If the following work should be censured by the giddy, malignant, or prejudiced, the author shall find herself in no wise affected by disquiet, through their aspersions. But should the discerning few, and liberal-minded judicious readers, afford her a single word of commendation, in the celebrity of her second part of the fall of man, then are her wishes crowned with success, and her sole aim accomplished.’

ART. XLIX. *Thoughts in the Form of Maxims, addressed to Young Ladies, on their first Establishment in the World.* By the Countess Dowager of Carlisle. Crown 8vo. 149 pages. Price 2s. 6d. sewed. Cornell. 1789.

THESE maxims of prudence, are addressed to young ladies of fortune, who have been well educated, to use the author’s own words, and they will find in them much useful instruction, relative to manners and propriety of behaviour;—but, we need only add a passage from the preface, to give a just view of the tendency of the thoughts. P. 8.

‘ It is my intention to treat of such minute follies and blemishes, on the first entrance of young persons into the great and critical world, as are the less avoidable; as their consequences do not strike at first sight. There are, among these mistakes, (they do not all merit a sharper epithet) some so blended with engaging qualities, that they too often attract and dazzle the eyes of innocence, so as to excite a desire of imitation; and thus, by their pleasing, but false colours, insensibly prove dangerous and fatal examples.’

In such a collection of thoughts, on common subjects, a number of trite and superficial remarks must be expected; yet, in this volume will be found many that shew the discernment of the writer, and still more clearly evince her goodness of heart: we were particularly pleased with those, on the treatment of servants and inferiours, and shall submit some of them to the judgment of our readers, with a few miscellaneous ones.

‘ Treat no kind of misconduct among your friends with indifference, much less with mirth, or applause, in the hearing of your servants; as they will not fail to take an advantage of it at some moment or other.

‘ Scorn to employ them, at any juncture, in mean researches for the gratification of your curiosity; it will entitle them to indulge their own, at your expence; teach them, by your own steady adherence to truth, and a becoming abhorrence of the least deviation from it, a strict observance of its dictates.

‘ On the first discovery of a fault, obstruct not a free confession of it, by excessive severity.’ P. 26.

‘ Wherever your influence shall be established, let not a word, or look, contribute to the distress or disgrace of dependant persons: save them, if your humane interposition can effect a work of such justice.’ P. 27.

‘ There are moments of uneasiness, from which none on earth can always be exempt; but let it not fall in fallies of peevishness, on your servants.’ P. 28.

‘ Conceal from the indifferent spectator, the secret springs, which move, regulate, and perfect the arrangements of your household.’ P. 32.

‘ A good manager, and a notable woman, proves but too often, to be a very unpleasant being in society; these duties should be performed in the circle of their own domestic sphere, and are never to be boasted of out of it.’ P. 33.

‘ Make no person wait who is dependant on you; the loss of time to all, who have to live on the careful employment of it, is the loss of their bread.’ P. 60.

‘ Question with caution and politeness, if obliged to it, from a just desire of information; an habitual questioner rarely waits for an answer.

‘ When you discover a studied intention to conceal events, and their causes from you, be assured, it proceeds from a suspicion of your indiscretion.’ P. 74.

‘ The hours you can steal from the idle, must secure your superiority over them; and, in rising early, you will find you have been able to bestow a due portion of time on religion, worldly business, and the cultivation of your mind.’ P. 110.

ART. L. *Letters to a young Lady, on a Variety of useful and interesting Subjects; calculated to improve the Heart, to form the Manners, and enlighten the Understanding.* By the Rev. John Bennett, Author of *Strictures on Female Education*. 2 vols. 12mo. p. 515. Price 6s. sewed. Robinsons. 1789.

THESE letters, addressed, by permission, to the queen, appear to be written by a worthy divine; though the reader will not find any important advice which Dr. Gregory, Mrs. Chappone, lady Pennington, Dr. Fordyce, &c. have not enforced in a more elegant manner; yet, perhaps, their very defects may bring them more on a level with the most numerous class of

of

of understandings : we particularly allude to the first volume, for the letter relative to the Italian poets seems strangely misplaced, and, indeed, contradicts what the author before remarked in letter 58.

The contents will point out the subjects :—

- This work recommends, in the following order,
- I. Religious knowledge, with a list of proper writers.
- II. Polite knowledge, as it relates to the belles lettres in general; epistolary writing, history, the lives of particular persons, geography, natural history, astronomy, poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, heraldry, voyages, travels, &c. with a catalogue of, and criticisms upon, the most approved authors under each article.
- III. Accomplishments, as displayed in needle work, embroidery, drawing, music, dancing, dress, politeness, &c.
- IV. Prudential conduct and maxims, with respect to amusements, love, courtship, marriage, &c.

These subjects are diffusely treated in a desultory manner, and the advice is sometimes too indiscriminate to be useful. The writer's acquaintance with the human heart seems very bounded, and his taste artificial. We widely differ in opinion from him respecting most of the authors he has mentioned; but as it cannot prejudice those few who judge for themselves, nor lead far astray the superficial reader, we do not think it necessary to be more particular.

The style too much resembles the novels he has such a contempt for. Endeavouring to adapt himself to the capacity of females, he sometimes softens his tone into a whine: his friendly, and sometimes rational, precepts are interlarded with pretty periods and absurd epithets. The following passage will serve as a specimen. A young lady, his model of female perfection, was interrupted when she had retired to read alone :—

‘The garden is the scene where she indulges all the luxury of her taste, and her rambles into it are as frequent as the great variety of her avocations will permit. One day I found her in this retirement. The place was very happily fancied: large clumps of trees on both sides, with their intervening foliage, had rendered it impervious to any human eye; nature had wantoned with particular luxuriance; a clear, transparent spring murmured through the valley; and it was fenced on both sides with a very lofty mound, cast up as on purpose, and planted with perennial shrubs: a shady arbour, in the middle, catching through a beautiful vista the spire of the village church, invited to meditation and to repose. She was reclined here rather in a pensive attitude, reading Burke's *Essays on the Beautiful and Sublime*; and to me she appeared, I must confess, more enchanting, more *beautiful* and more *sublime*, than the admired work of that well known and admired author.

On another occasion, her mother being much indisposed, she had stolen from the domestic circle, to indulge at leisure a solitary grief. The book she held in her hands was lord Lyttelton's *Dialogues of the Dead*. The soft melancholy visible in her countenance, the very apparent agitation of her spirits, and the grief bursting through her ani-

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mated eyes, formed a very interesting whole; whilst her observations on a future life; on the comfort she derived from the hope of conversing with her friends after death; on the probable nature and happiness of heaven, and the permanency of virtuous friendship and affection, would not have disgraced any divine or philosopher of the age.

‘A third time of her elopement, she was reading the only novel which she permits herself to read—that of Sir Charles Grandison.—Tears, like an April shower tinged with the sun, were mingled with her joy.

‘The book was opened where the once amiable Harriet Byron is now lady Grandison; where the painful suspense of her virtuous, though premature attachment, is crowned by an eternal union with its object, and she is kneeling to her ever venerable grandmother to implore a blessing. ‘Heavens!’ said she, ‘what an exquisite and inimitable painter was Richardson! How overwhelmed with admiration, esteem, and self-annihilation, do I always feel myself, when I read the description of his Harriet Byron? So much piety, yet so much cheerfulness; such filial duty, tenderness, affection, so exquisite a sensibility; so deep and glowing a passion, conducted with so much delicacy; such beauty of person, lost in so much greater sweetness of temper; and such a winning candour and openness of heart, complete my idea of every thing that is noble and amiable in woman.

‘I never read this writer without weeping. He had an amazing talent for the pathetic and descriptive. He opens all the sluices of tenderness, and tears flow down our cheeks like a river; and, what is most of all, I never open his book without feeling my sentiments elevated and sublimed, and my heart more alive to all the suggestions of piety and virtue. If *all* novels had been written on such a plan, they would, doubtless, have been very excellent vehicles of wisdom and goodness.’

‘The last time I broke in upon Louisa’s retirement, she was surrounded with authors. She seemed bent upon indulging her elegant taste in all its extravagance.

‘Addison’s papers on the Pleasures of Imagination; several miscellaneous pieces of Miss Seward; Mason’s English Garden; Ariosto, with Hoole’s translation; and Webb’s Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting, together with a Collection of Poems, lay in promiscuous dignity beside her. She has accustomed herself to enter into a sort of common place-book, passages which she thinks particularly striking. I am happy in being able to give you a little specimen of her choice, for she indulged me with a sight of the valuable manuscript.’

‘We shall add a just observation.

‘Nothing, certainly, can be more nauseous and disgusting than an *affected* sensibility, as nothing is more charming than the pure and genuine. But, with all this *noise* about it, I am far from knowing whether there is much of the real in the world. They who would be thought to have it in perfection, are only in possession of the *artificial*;—for, is it sensibility to prefer the turbid pleasures of *midnight* to opening buds and blossoms; to the lessons which the Creator gives in every vegetable, and every insect; to undisturbed contemplation; to the raptures of devotion, or all the fair and enchanting landscapes of creation; to the sentiment, the taste, and knowledge, that are displayed in the works of the most learned and ingenious men, or the entertainment,

and delight and profit, we might receive from the volume of revelation ?

The indefinite article is often improperly used, as may be seen in the first quotation; and the use of italics, to mark emphatical words, is, in a great measure, lost by the frequent repetition of them.

W.

ART. II. *Essays on Modern Manners. Addressed to Persons of every Denomination, particularly to Parents; and humbly dedicated to Beilby, Lord Bishop of London.* By G. Neale, Curate of St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, and Lecturer of St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street. Foolscap 8vo. p. 128. Price 2s. Kearsley. 1789.

TREATING of the corruptions of modern manners, (or, to speak with more propriety, of the manners of our own age) the author of these essays principally dwells upon the frequency of insanity, and suicide as its consequence. He delivers it as his serious opinion, that a dread of life is seldom to be met with in a sound state of body and mind; but, in general, arises from counteracting the operations of nature, or abusing our powers by excessive indulgence. Impressed by these considerations, he earnestly recommends matrimony; and inveighs against the restraints, which an arbitrary law, and mistaken notions of parental authority, now throw in the way of a natural propensity. He makes many apologies for dissenting from received opinions respecting the absolute authority of parents; and warmly recommends early marriages, as the most effectual mode of stopping the alarming progress of vices which lead to insanity and suicide; and of forming healthy and virtuous citizens. On this part of the subject he lays great stress; expostulates with parents on the consequence of their worldly views; asserts that they have only a right to persuade, when nature calls aloud; and that by their covetousness they frequently plunge their children into libertinism, which brings on insensibility or insanity. Seduction, adultery, prostitution, and scepticism, with many other causes of debility of body and mind, are considered as branches of the main subject. The recapitulation of what he had before advanced, will give our readers an idea of his manner of writing. P. 95.

* The leading causes already assigned of insanity and suicide, are, according to my preceding statement, the fluctuation, the disunion, and uncertainty of Christian faith and practice, as to what is absolutely necessary for temporal and everlasting happiness, which keeps the inadequate, however sincere enquirer, in a perpetual doubt of almighty pardon, love, and acceptance, here and hereafter, and the general profligacy of modern manners; or, in a detail merely moral, the evils of promiscuous cohabitation, of adultery and seduction, whose

source may be traced to a marked neglect, an impolitic restraint upon, or early imbibed vicious contempt of, the marriage institution.'

These essays appear to be dictated by a well disposed, though not a vigorous or enlarged mind; and we were sorry to observe a degree of affectation in the language, which may prevent their having a proper effect on that class of people they are otherwise calculated to improve. T.

ART. LII. *The Sermon of Sermons: On the Impiety of Priests, and the Fall of Religion.* 8vo. p. 51. Price 3s. sewed. Nicoll. 1789.

THIS sermon, as the author is pleased to call it, appears to be the ravings, rather than the reveries, of a disturbed imagination; yet, now and then, a just thought occurs, quaintly expressed, resembling flashes, which sometimes are mixed in the rant of those poor wretches, whose faculties are no longer under the direction of their judgment.

'All the Christian world knoweth that the SENSES—though naturally the principles of our wisdom and sources of delight—yet *spiritually*, when they overpower what is more divine in man, are the mortal enemies of the SOUL; and that it was, as it now is, through *their vile, their brutish delight*, we *lost*, and daily lose, all the sublime and sweet blessing of heaven, wildering ourselves into the dark horrors of damnation.

'Now, pray, what is the luxury? if not the great, the splendid art of *exciting the SENSES*;—of raising, incensing, enchanting them, richly, into a delicious fury. That the body may be All, and the SOUL may be Nothing. Alas! that the son of heaven—may be an enraptured brute!' M.

ART. LIII. *A Dose for the Doctors; or the Æsculapian Labyrinth explored. In a Series of Instructions to young Physicians, Surgeons, Accoucheurs, Apothecaries, Druggists, and Chemists. Interspersed with a Variety of risible Anecdotes affecting the Faculty. Inscribed to the College of Wigs.* By Gregory Glyster, an old Practitioner. 4to. p. 75. pr. 3s. 6d. Kearsley. 1789.

DEAN Swift, the reputed father of this species of satire, had the singular merit of preserving his temper throughout the whole. He had no occasion to step out of his way to tell us what his satire meant. In these respects, however, his imitators have in general been lamentably deficient. Mr. Gregory Glyster is certain not to be ranked among the worst of these, but he is too often solemn and petulant, and is making fine periods, when he should be giving us epigrammatical points. We shall oblige him, however, with what we conceive to be the most favourable extract from his 'advice to apothecaries.'

'It will be strictly proper for you, upon all occasions, to preserve the most inflexible serenity of countenance, even to extreme gravity; and

and this injunction becomes the more immediately necessary, as there are a vast variety of unexpected causes for laughter, to which you will be open, in the frequent applications of unpolished rustics, for your *great opinion* and assistance. One class will "beg the favour of you to subscribe for their complaints;" another, "hopes you won't be offended, but he is come to *insult* you upon his case;" these instances are so exceedingly common, that you will often meet with them where they are least expected. There now lives an *alderman*, in a very capital town, and place of *Royal residence*, who, a few years since, labouring under an *epidemic* complaint, was told that symptoms were alarming, and a *glyster* was unavoidably necessary; to which representation he expostulated, begging the apothecary "to lay aside his intention, and give him any thing to *take inwardly*; but, for *God's sake*, to have no *cutting* and *flaying*." Another of the same *learned body corporate* (for they have both kissed the k—g's hand) said, "he bore the severity of his complaint with more patience, now he was *manured* to it."

To prove the frequency of these accidental slips, it is impossible to resist the present temptation of introducing a few more that occur to memory in the present recital. A lad upon the borders of Northamptonshire, being sent in the night to a medical practitioner at Banbury, and calling him out of bed, told him, "he must come immediately to his mistress, for she had got a *Vistula*." "Where? *In ano?*" No Sir, in the next Parish to't."

In an excursion to Surry, I was solicited in a Parish near Chertsey, to give my advice to a master carpenter there, who had been a long time indisposed; but my prescription having had the desired effect, and the poor man getting abroad, he very gratefully declared to all his friends, "I was the *best musician*, that ever came into the country."

Paying a visit in my earlier days to the lady of a good old country alderman of a borough in Hertfordshire, she, after many awkward apologies for the indelicacy of the subject, tremblingly told me, "she had been very uneasy for some days, with a violent heat in her *firmament*." By way of suppressing those risible emotions in my disposition I have before described, I, for a moment, changed the subject, by enquiring the health of her husband; to which she replied, with thanks, "he was exceedingly well, but gone to make an *excrescence* into the country;" plunged deeper in difficulty, and nearer the *laugh* than before, which was now become hard to suppress, I applied myself to her snuff box, then on the table, and passing a few encomiums on its neatness, she said, "it was very much admired, being a *gypsy's pimple* set in *pinch-gut*." C. C.

ART. LIV. *The Historical Preceptor; or, a Collection of Entertaining and Instructive Passages, selected from the Works of the best Historians. For the Use of Schools.* 12mo. 432 p. Price 3s. 6d. bound. Crowder. 1789.

A USEFUL school-book on the plan of 'Stretch's Beauties of History,' and other compilations, but without being classed under distinct heads. It contains some well-chosen anecdotes from modern travels, a few orations, and a narrative of the siege of Gibraltar.

H.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Letter from Mr. Holcroft, we insert entire, wishing it to have all the effect upon our readers that it deserves, and shall make no remarks, till we conclude our account of the article which occasioned it.

To the EDITOR of the ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

SIR,

In your last number, a review has appeared of my translation of Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy. The value of the book is there very seriously and injuriously attacked, and my veracity is more than questioned, for it is more than insinuated, that I have intentionally contributed to impose upon the world. I am accused of having suppressed a part of the title, the dedication, and the preface; and of having endeavoured to deceive the reader into a belief, that he was purchasing the real work of Lavater, when he in effect obtained nothing more than a very inadequate abridgment, or epitome; which abridgment, according to the review, is an annihilation, and the plan of which is burlesque.

In the advertisement to the work I have said,—“ The editor Armbruster has changed the order of the fragments, and has omitted some few superfluous passages.”

On these words, the review thus comments,

“ When the reader is told that, by this change of order, by this omission of a few superfluities and repetitions, the original work, from two hundred and thirty eight fragments, or essays, has been reduced to fifty three; and that instead of nine hundred and sixteen engravings, he has obtained only three hundred and sixty, he will either conclude that Mr. Lavater's text must, in a great measure, be that of an *‘ idiot, full of sound and fury signifying nothing,’* and his plates holiday amusements for children, or that the epitome can never have been intended to take precedence of the work it has abridged; or what is most probable, that the translator has never seen the original work.”

The first answer I shall give to charges so heavy, shall be by citing the authority of M. Lavater himself in his own words.

“ I have carefully read this volume of physiognomical fragments, both in manuscript and since it has been printed, and cannot but give it my perfect approbation. What I have found necessary to correct, in the judgements which are now first published, I have corrected, as my own manuscript, with the knowledge and consent of the editor; so that it is to be considered as my own work.”

“ April 7th, 1783.

“ J. C. Lavater*.”

“ I have read this second volume of the *here and there shortened* physiognomical fragments with the utmost attention, and have found very very little to add, alter, or explain.

“ June 9th, 1784.

“ J. C. Lavater†.”

“ Since the judgments given in the additions to this volume are all my own, and the whole copy is faithfully made, I have nothing to add, except the date and my name.

“ Zurich, Tuesday evening,

“ J. C. Lavater‡.”

“ November 14th, 1786.

The language of the above is so full, so explicit, that, did not a

* Revision of the Author, Vol. I. p. 241. † Ibid. Vol. II. p. 320. ‡ Ibid. Vol. III. p. 313.

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public charge, like that in the review, require the most indubitable refutation, more words would be superfluous.

• The original work, from two hundred and thirty eight fragments or essays, has been reduced to fifty three.—So says the review. And will not the public thence conclude, that the proportion, between the work I have translated and the grand quarto edition, is as fifty three, to two hundred and thirty eight!—The assertion is very extraordinary, and depends upon a quibble; that is, on the different use of the word *fragment* in the quarto edition. The whole first quarto volume contains but *eighteen* fragments; and in the third volume, there are *twenty one* fragments, in the short space of thirty loosely printed pages. If M. Lavaier thought proper to use the word thus differently, thus vaguely, ought that circumstance to have been overlooked by the review? In the French edition, which is also authorized by M. Lavaier, there are only *forty two* fragments in the three quarto volumes which are published.—Again,

The English translation informs the reader, that the work is not completed: the words of the very last paragraph in the third volume are these—"Wanting room for additional examples, we shall here conclude this volume, and proceed in the following, with the further consideration of feminine countenances, and with other additions, proper to the text contained in this."—In the quarto there are four volumes; a fourth is to come in the octavo; which, though it has been advertised in the Leipzig catalogue, has not yet appeared. Ought the review, as it has done in its estimate, to have taken it for granted, contrary to the express words of the book itself, that the work was finished?

Of the proportion in quantity, between the quarto and the octavo editions, the following is a true statement.

In the three first quarto volumes, there are about nine hundred and twenty pages; not including the dedications and prefaces. The three first volumes of the German octavo edition, contain within thirty pages of the same number. The proportion between the pages of the quarto and the octavo editions may be seen from the *Einleitung*, or introduction; which in the quarto employs four pages, and in the octavo five. There are beside, a hundred and eighty vignettes and engravings intermingled with the text, in the three first volumes of the quarto edition. These upon a moderate estimate, allowing two thirds of a page to each, employ the space of a hundred and twenty pages. Thus, instead of as two hundred and thirty eight are to fifty three, if I err it will be certainly against myself, when I rate the proportion as four to five. The abridgments that have taken place consist in Latin quotations, notes that were superfluous, in my opinion as well as in the editor's, and judgments on additional engravings. Yet there are three hundred and sixty engravings in the three volumes already published; and, in the fourth, the number will doubtless be increased to upwards of five hundred. And will the reviewer affirm that, though there are nine hundred and sixteen in the quarto edition, five hundred will not be sufficient to exemplify the rules, which the scientific part of the fragments contains, and which have in general been preserved without the alteration of a word? I speak generally, or rather, as far as I have literally examined; for the task of a complete literal comparison, between works so diffuse, and different in their arrangement, is too laborious for me to assert this without reservation. I repeat; notes, additions, and judgments, on hand writings, on plates of horses, animals, insects, and others

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exceedingly extraneous to the human countenance, are the omissions. Let me further observe, the public are not such bad calculators as to expect as many engravings for five guineas as for forty.

From what I have said, it is evident that, had I inserted the word abridged in the title page, I should have been guilty of falsehood against the author himself. Every man knows, every man feels, that the words abridgment and epitome would, in this case, have conveyed an idea totally opposite to the truth; unless what I have said, and what Lavater has said, be totally false. The part which Armbruster had in this edition I have faithfully stated, in the advertisement. Should I have done so had my intention been to deceive?

With respect to the dedication, it consists of three short periods, and is merely an effusion of friendship from the editor to his friend, Councillor Lamezan; it is neither elucidatory of, nor relative to the work; to an English reader it would have been wholly impertinent. I refer you, Sir, to your own review for a translation of the preface, in which it is called "one strain of affectation." That I should be censured for not translating such a preface, after such a judgment passed upon it, I own surprises me.

Of the plan, in addition to Lavater's perfect approbation let me add, the plan, or arrangement, for nothing else is here meant, of the French translation, is different from both the German editions. The French translator indeed vaunts, in his preface, that his translation is not made from the German edition, but from Lavater's manuscript, in which he had re-written various passages, given other judgments, and arranged the materials anew*.

To the literal re-translations of certain passages given in the review I certainly shall not object: it is perhaps the only method which can with justice be pursued; and it will be the fault of the reviewer, or rather of his feelings, if such a method should not wear the fair face of candor. Having the words literally before him, the reader may re-write the sentence for himself, and examine how far the translator has done justice both to his own language and his author. I will not suppose the reviewer wished my version should be thus literal. Each language has its peculiar idioms and metaphors, good or bad; and he certainly could not imagine it was my duty to speak of—*"a finger of flesh and blood reaching to an abyss of powers;"* to *"think an orb;"* or *"to emerge a flesh from a chaos in which a creation dwells."* Let not this be understood as intending to ridicule his translation; but to shew what literal translation would be.

I have been exact in examining, and scrupulous in stating facts. If I appear minute, the weight of the charge brought against me must be my apology. It has been my endeavour to speak, and I hope I have spoken, without acrimony. Next to the guilt of wilful deceit, by which I should have forfeited all claim to moral worth, and which I would much rather relinquish life than forfeit, I conceive that few acts can be more disgraceful than literary warfare, accompanied by pertinacity of opinion and asperity of retort, between men who pretend to think for the rest of their species.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

Newman-street, London,

January the 19th, 1790.

T. HOLCROFT.

* Elle n'est point faite d'après l'Edition Allemande, mais sur un Manuscrit où l'Auteur a refondu plusieurs morceaux du Texte, arrangé les matières dans un nouvel ordre, & ajouté de nouveau jugemens.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORY OF ACADEMIES.

ART. I. BATAVIAN SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY AT ROTTERDAM.

Aug. 10. On each of the six following questions one paper has been received, but none of them meriting the prize, they are again proposed.

1. *For what useful purposes, either in agriculture, manufactures, the making sal ammoniac, or any other processes, may the foot of turf, wood, or coal, be employed, and what are the best methods of employing it?*

2. *Since the epidemic disease of horned cattle continues to rage in this country, to the great injury of farmers, &c. since there is reason to fear, that an efficacious antidote to the contagion will never be discovered, as great rewards have been offered to no purpose; and since long experience has in other countries incontestably proved, that the spreading of the disease may be prevented by killing the beasts the instant they show signs of it; the society will bestow the gold medal of 30 duc. (13l. 10s.) on any one who shall offer the strongest motives for introducing that practice, and rendering it general in this country; and, at the same time refute, in the most convincing manner, the reasons that have hitherto prevented the example of other countries from being followed.*

3. *What are the causes of the increase of the sand-bank in the road of Helvoetsluys, and the great diminution of that road? What are the best means of removing that sand-bank, and restoring the former depth to the middle of the river, without causing a greater obstruction in the canal of Goree, but on the contrary improving the canal at the same time? The competitors are requested to examine the road, particularly that of Middel Harnaes, and note the changes that have taken place since the making the dike at Deu Hals.*

4. *What signs may be taken from the changes of the eyes in general, of their parts, or those appertaining to them, of their humours, size, colour, more or less sensibility, the different manner in which they are affected by light, their extraordinary vivacity, their languor, their temporary or permanent privation of sight, &c. so as to be able to prognosticate an approaching, or detect a present disease, acute or chronic, of the whole system, or of a distant part of the body, to discover its nature and cause, and deduce some prognostics with respect to its termination; the whole confirmed by the authority of celebrated physicians, ancient and modern, but particularly by the observer's own experience?*

5. *What are the species of caterpillars that commonly fix on the flowers and leaves of pear, apple, and other fruit trees? How and when do the eggs of these caterpillars come? What injuries do they produce? And how may they be extirpated, and trees protected from them?*

6. *What are the phenomena observed in the putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances? What is the difference between putrefaction and fermentation? What effects are produced by the former, and what are its natural causes?*

The following are again proposed, no answer to them having been received.

7. *What are the reasons that, notwithstanding the increased price of large pieces of oak, especially of the axletrees of mill-wheels, these generally continue to be made of one piece, though in some mills near the city, axletrees constructed of four pieces have been used for many years? It is probable, that the use of the latter is satisfactory, since it is continued; they are much less expensive, and perhaps more durable, and less liable to accidents. Might cast iron be employed for this purpose to advantage here, as in England?*

8. *What are the common indispositions or diseases that Europeans, who have resided some time in the East-Indies, bring with them, or contract, on their return to Europe? What are their causes, and what the best means of preventing or curing them?*

9. *What are the causes and means of accelerating putrefaction, and those of preventing, retarding, or destroying it, both in and out of the animal body, particularly that of man? To what uses may the knowledge of these be applicable in the different arts and sciences, especially in surgery and medicine?*

10. *Since the use of spectacles, and other glasses for the eyes, is every day adopted at earlier periods, and since it would be no small service to mankind to ascertain the proper time for it, the society will give the ordinary prize to any one who shall demonstrate satisfactorily, from the principles of optics, and from the nature and constitution of the parts of the eye which transmit the sensations of light more or less vividly to the common sensorium, how far spectacles, and other glasses of that kind, by magnifying objects, and rendering them clearer, are truly useful, or indispensably necessary, for aiding or preserving the sight: and how far their use may be considered as injurious, as well as a fashionable prejudice, and real abuse.*

The following questions also remain to be answered.

11. *What are the best instruments for helping deafness, or hardness of hearing? and are there any certain rules to be followed in the construction and use of such instruments?*

12. *What are the defects of the different anemometers hitherto known? How might one be constructed to ascertain the force of the wind at all times, with certainty and precision? and what would be the utility of such an instrument?*

13. *To demonstrate, on chemical principles, the difference between the more or less fertile clayey soils, particularly of this country; and to establish, in consequence, certain rules and methods for ameliorating those that are least so.*

14. *What progress has been made in the knowledge of the changes that refraction undergoes in the atmosphere? Do they depend solely on the different density or heat of the air, and are they proportional to these? or are there other causes? If there be, to what laws are they subject?*

15. *The society promises the gold medal to any one who shall point out useful and advantageous improvements, founded on chemical experiments, of which it is presumed the manner of making arrack, as described in the 1st vol. of the Society's Memoirs, is susceptible. If, on trial, the improvements be found satisfactory in India, another medal will be given to the author.*

16. *Are scirrhus, cancer, and intermittent fever peculiar to man? If so, what are the causes of the two former, and what are the signs by which they may be distinguished with certainty from diseases resembling them? Are there*

there any good grounds of hoping, that they may at some future time be as happily prevented and cured as the latter?

17. What are the best and least expensive means of, and machines for, preventing the further increase of sand-banks in the Meuse, a little above and below the city of Rotterdam, and of diminishing them, and removing them as far as possible?

18. What is the utility of meteorological observations, at present so ardently pursued? Of what use are they to medicine in particular, and to society in general? And what is the best manner of rendering them applicable to useful purposes?

19. Since there is reason to suppose, that the machine invented by M. Achard, and described in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin* for 1779, is well calculated to dephlogisticate the air of an apartment, the society offers a gold medal of 30 duc. (13l. 10s.) to any one who shall ascertain by experiment how that machine is capable, 1. of actually dephlogisticating the air, and to what point, and in what quantity, in an apartment of a given size, in a given time: 2. of preserving it pure, to a degree required, for a sufficient time, and at what expence: 3. of procuring the necessary purification and restoration of air in all the parts of a vessel; pointing out the best method of constructing it to answer such a purpose effectually, with the least cost: and 4. of obtaining dephlogisticated air readily, and in large quantities, at a small expence, and preserving it so as to be ready when demanded.

Two new questions are also proposed: the prize the usual medal, 30 duc. (13l. 10s.)

20. What are the characters by which the truth or probability of a theory, that cannot be deduced immediately from experiment, or confirmed by experiments made for the purpose, and of which the truth or probability can only be founded on its explaining phenomena more or less perfectly, may be ascertained, whether it respect the powers of nature, and the particular nature and laws of those powers, or the component principles of bodies? The society desires that the competitors will show what is requisite to make an explanation be considered as exact and sufficient, and on what the force of a chain of reasoning, proving the certainty or probability of an hypothesis from an explanation founded on that hypothesis, depends; whether the object of that hypothesis be the determination of the laws to which well known actions are subject, or the existence of substances or powers which do not come under the cognizance of our senses, and which therefore can only be known by induction or consequence. They will also show whether the characters of the truth of the hypothesis, and also the mode of reasoning be the same in each case, or if the nature of things admit greater certainty in one than in another; and whether it can ever be considered as demonstrated or established on sufficient probability, that an hypothesis, admitted as certain or highly probable, will never be overturned by phenomena, that may hereafter be discovered. It is expected that the arguments will be illustrated by examples taken from the suppositions of philosophers, and from some of those hypotheses which have lately acquired celebrity, as those of electricity, airs, fire, &c.

21. What are the natural constituent parts of the urine of a man in health?

Of these questions the answers to the 3d and 4th must be sent before the 1st of March, 1790; those to the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, before

the 1st of March, 1791; and those to the 9th, 10th, 20th and 21st, before the 1st of March, 1792: the others are not restricted to time. They must be very legibly written in Dutch, French, English, German, or Latin, not in the author's own hand, and sent post-free to the director and first secretary of the society, Gerard Gisbert Ten Haaff, M. D. physician to the admiralty college of the Meuse.

The society also gives a prize annually, or every two years, as it shall think proper, to the author of the most useful invention or discovery in any branch of experimental philosophy, provided it be of importance, that shall be offered to the society to make public.

ART. II. PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ZEALAND, AT FLUSHING.

OR. 7. The gold medal was adjudged to Mr. Joachim Fred. Muller, of Amsterdam, for the best answer to the following question: *Ready money being the soul of business, how may the merchants, manufacturers, &c. of Zealand, without having property to mortgage, but having real effects, warehouses, cellars, or shops, sufficiently stocked, procure credit, money, or bills of exchange, for the extension of their trade, so that the lender may be secure both of his interest and principal?*

On the question: *What are the diseases of negroes in the Dutch West-India colonies? What are the external and internal symptoms of those that may be cured by the planters, without the aid of physicians or surgeons? what are the remedies to be employed? and what diseases absolutely require the help of a physician?* One paper has been sent, which not being satisfactory, it is again proposed, without restriction to time. A silver medal, however, is given as an encouragement to the authors of the above paper, and one sent before; (see our Review, Vol. III. p. 112.)

The following questions, on the first of which one paper has been received, but not satisfactory, remain to be answered before the 1st of January, 1791.

1. *What has been the state of the manners of Holland from the establishment of the republic to the present time? What have been the causes of their improvement or determination? and what are the most proper means of procuring a more general reform of them?*

2. *A complete summary of the penal laws actually in use in the Netherlands, with the manner in which they ought to be regulated, so that there may be a just proportion between them and the crime, and that they may answer the end of punishment and example, without being too severe.*

3. *What are the best means of turning to the advantage of society useful projects proposed in the dissertations of literary societies, or in other works?*

The following subject, the conditions of which will be found in the preface to the 11th vol. of the society's Memoirs, is continued without limitation of time 4. *To give a complete and succinct system of the civil law of the United Provinces, pointing out where more full and exact knowledge of the particular points of it may be found: also an exact and chronological notice of all the historians, whether natives or foreigners, and of all works that may serve to explain the history and antiquities of the Netherlands, from the first counts to the present times.*

The answers are to be written in Dutch, Latin, or French, and two copies sent post-free to Mr. Dryfhout, T. D. minister at Middleburg; or to Mr. H. Van Royen, rector of the Latin school at Flushing.

T H E O L O G Y.

ART. III. Padua *Compendio del Trattato storico-dogmatico-critico delle Indulgenze, &c.*—Abridgment of the historico-dogmatico-critical Essay on Indulgences, with a short Catechism on the same, according to the true Doctrines of the Church. 8vo. 124 p. 1789.

An excellent abridgment of prof. Palmieri's work on Indulgences, with some important remarks, by prof. Zola, whose aim is, to remove the shameful prejudices of the people & clergy for them. *J. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. IV. Berlin. *Glaubensbekenntniß eines Deisten, &c.* A Deist's Confession of Faith, in a familiar Letter to *. 8vo. 48 p. Price 4g. (7d.)

Had all deists so much respect for Jesus and the established religion as the author of this confession, how much of the acrimony subsisting between them and their opponents would be done away! He admires the doctrines of Jesus, thinks his character almost more than human, and the appellation of 'only begotten son of God' not too high an epithet. We lament his not distinguishing the divine inspiration of the evangelists, a dogma which tends more to lessen than advance their credibility, from the divine authority of the doctrines and promises of Jesus, which each of them received from his own mouth. But men often unnecessarily make difficulties greater than they are.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeitung.

ART. V. Jena. D. J. C. Döderlein *Opuscula theologica.* J. C. Döderlein's Theological Works. 8vo. 230 p. Price 12g. (1s 9d.) 1789.

The first six tracts have appeared before, but are here re-published with corrections and additions; the seventh is new. The subjects are, 1. On the necessity and manner of preserving to posterity the history of Jesus. 2. On the force and utility of the doctrine, that Christ descended from heaven. 3. Christ gave no civil laws. (See our Review, Vol. I. p. 358.) 4. On redemption from the power of the devil, as the greatest benefit obtained through Christ. 5. On alterations in public religion. 6. On the difficulties of delivering the doctrines of morality. 7. On liberty of conscience in religious matters, the great source of concord.

The author is too well known to need our praise. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

ART. VI. Paris. *Conciliorum Galliae tam editorum quam ineditorum Collectio, &c.* Collection of Gallic Councils, published or unpublished, in chronological Order, from the Year 177 to 1563: with Letters of Popes, Constitutions of Princes, and other Documents of the Gallic Church: by the Society of Monks of St. Maur. Vol. I. 717 p. besides the preface. 1789.

This collection differs from that of P. Sirmond in a revisal of the text, in a considerable addition of different pieces, either unpublished, or scattered in various works foreign to the subject; in dissertations on different matters, and preliminary observations for the better understanding the subjects of the pieces published; and in various notes with which the whole is accompanied. The text has been revised from collations of various MSS. both in France and in other countries, and the notes are full of sound criticism. Of the printing it is sufficient to say, that it comes from the press of Didot. This volume reaches to the year 591.

M. Dupuy. Journ. des Sçav.

ART. VII. Jena. *Ehrerettung der Lutherischen Reformation, &c.* Defence of the Lutheran Reformation, in Answer to two Chapters of M. J. Schmid's History of Germany; with Remarks on the present Catholic Reformation in Austria: by C. Leonard Reinhold, prof. of phil. 8vo. 172 p. 1789.

We cannot but testify our satisfaction at prof. R.'s having collected together these essays, which met such general approbation when they appeared in one of our first periodical publications. His aim, he says, is, to instruct Protestants in the true use and importance of the benefits for which they are indebted to the reformation, which he places in the free use of reason in religious matters; and the more enlightened Catholics in the source of many evils, of which they have frequently lost sight. We will add, that never was historical falsehood more triumphantly defeated, though intrenched behind the most subtle sophistry. After some very judicious remarks, particularly, that we have made great advances towards enlightening the nation, but that if we stop here all is lost; he shows, that the Pope, whose power has apparently been much lessened in the Austrian dominions, has of late years erected himself many new props there: that the decree, which in the year 1782 gave the bishops a power of absolving from their vows all monks who chuse it, was wholly fruitless: that one of the principal Romish satraps, the cardinal archbishop of Vienna, opposed his injunctions to the commands of the emperor, and declared it a deadly sin for any one to avail himself of this decree: that the same person, by erecting schools in monasteries, had but too craftily endeavoured to promote the interest of the See of Rome: and that, from the Austrian prejudices against monkhood, buildings alone had been unmonked, nor, from the secularizing of so many cloisters, defecrating their churches, and abolishing whole orders, had the state recovered its citizens, or the monastics their rights as men; throwing off the hood or the veil, still perhaps they found themselves condemned to a state of celibacy, and though freed from their fetters, that they had only changed, not amended, their situation. These important truths are exhibited in the clearest and strongest light.

Jen. Allg. Literatur-Zeitung.

JURISPRUDENCE.

ART. VIII. Paris. *Droit Public de France, &c.* The Public Law of France, a posthumous Work of M. l'Abbé Fleury; published with notes, tending to explain the text; by M. d'Arragon. 3 vols. 12mo. 1788.

This book was printed, we find, in 1763: on the death of M. d'A. his widow sold the edition to the booksellers, who changed the date in the title-page to that of the year in which it was published. It is nothing more than a large skeleton of a work, which probably the abbé intended to have filled up, had he not been prevented by other studies. Prefixed to it are an introductory discourse on civil education by the editor, and an essay on the public law of France by M. Pasquier: the third volume contains other tracts found amongst abbé F.'s papers; as, an extract from the Republic of Plato; remarks on Machiavel; a letter on justice; christian policy, taken from St. Augustin; and facts with which it is important to the King of Spain that he should be acquainted. *M. de Vézelle. Journal des Sçavans.*

ART. IX. Dresden and Leipzig. *Das Privilegium de non Appellando des Kurfürstlichen Hauses Sachsen, &c.* The Privilege de non Appellando of the Electoral and Princely House of Saxony, illustrated from History and the Law of the State, with Documents relative to it: by private Secretary K. G. Gunther, of Dresden. 8vo. 224 p. Price 12 g. (1 s. 9d.) 1788.

ART. X. *Der Unbegränzte Umfang der Sächsischen Appellations freyheit, &c.* The Unlimited Extent of the Saxon Exemption from Appeal, demonstrated from the true Meaning of the Imperial Privilegium and from Custom: by the Same. 8vo. 62 p. 1789.

It is observable, that the House of Saxony alone claims the privilege *de non appellando* immediately for all newly acquired lands: this is well worth inquiring into; and M. Spittler published an essay on the subject in the second volume of the Göttingen Historical Magazine, (see our Rev. vol. iv. p. 561.) in which he denied this unlimited extent of the privilege. The first of the works above-mentioned was written in answer to this; and on M. S.'s replying to it in the fourth vol. M. G. published the second. The arguments of the former gentleman are of some weight, but those of the latter appear, taken together, most convincing.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

M E D I C I N E.

ART. XI. Paris. The constitution of the month of August was very hot and dry during the former part; about the 23d it became more temperate; there were a few hot days towards the end of the month, but the evenings were cool and damp.

The season was tolerably healthy. The most common diseases were simple synochus, terminating favourably, and bilious fever, which was more troublesome. In the latter, diluents continued for a few days generally brought on evacuations; emetics appeared necessary to empty the primæ viæ, were sometimes obliged to be repeated, and were usually requisite in the state of convalescence, if omitted during the course of the disease: purgatives given too early protracted its termination. Sometimes, where no alarming or extraordinary symptoms had at first appeared, about the fifth, sixth, or seventh day serious ones came on, of which the head was the seat, and the patient was carried off within four and twenty hours. Intermittents were common, varying their type, and requiring the bark. Bilious fevers sometimes put on the appearance of intermittents, but yielded to the infusion of Roman camomile, either as a drink, or given in clysters. Diarrhæas, dysenteries, colics, and pains in the stomach were pretty common, particularly towards the end of the month; in general hæmorrhoids were their exciting cause. Bleeding, whey, and leeches were the most efficacious remedies; evacuants, emetics excepted, by which a matter more or less green was brought off, were only admissible after long continued and copious dilution, frequently joined with the bath. Gout, tetters, eruptions, rheumatism, and ophthalmies continued to appear. Apoplexy was not uncommon. The small-pox, though frequently confluent, was seldom fatal.

ART. XII. Paris. *Memoire qui a remporté le Prix au Jugement de l'Académie de Nancy, le 8 Mai, 1789, &c.* Essay which obtained the Prize from the Academy of Nancy, May 8th, 1789, on the following Question: 1. To determine, under the present Circumstances (January 1789) what are the Causes that may be productive of Diseases. 2. To show what will be the Character of such Diseases when the southern or western Winds bring on rainy or milder Weather. 3. To point out the Methods of preventing and curing such Diseases. By M. Bouffey, M. D. &c. 8vo. 56 p. 1789.
This is an excellent tract.

M. Willemet, *Journ. de Méd.*

ART. XIII. Vienna. M. Stoll, *über die Zuträglichkeit eines allgemeinen Krankenhauses.* On the Utility of general Hospitals, by Max. Stoll. 8vo. 1788.

This posthumous work of prof. S. enumerates the various faults daily committed in hospitals, with a number of hints for improving them, and obviating their defects.

Journ. de Médecine.

M I D W I F E R Y.

ART. XIV. Vienna and Strasburg. S. Zeller, *Bemerkungen über einige Gegenstände aus der praktischen Enbindungskunst, &c.* Practical Remarks on obstetrical Subjects, with a Description of the Lying-in-Hospital at Vienna: by Sim. Zeller. 8vo. with plates. 1789.

M. Z. was the first who held the place of accoucheur to the new imperial hospital at Vienna, which situation has enabled him to enrich the obstetric art with some rare and interesting observations.

M. Willemet, *Journ. de Médecine.*

C H E M I S T R Y.

ART. XV. *Lettre de M. Crell, a M. de la Métherie sur un nouveau demi-métal, &c.* A Letter from Mr. Crell to M. de la Metherie on the subject of a new Semi-metal.

Journal de Physique.

Mr. Klaproth of Berlin has lately discovered a new semi-metal in the pechblende*, (an ore containing silver and zinc mineralised by sulphur) and in the green Saxon glimmer†. The discoverer calls it Vranite: it is more difficult to reduce than manganese: its specific gravity is 6,440: it has little metallic splendour; is moderately hard; and gives porcelain a yellow colour.

ART. XVI. *On the Stannous Acid, or Acid of Tin.*

M. Hermstadt develops what he calls the acid of tin by dissolving tin in pure marine acid, and then boiling it in the nitrous acid, distilled from manganese, till the red vapours cease. The limpid fluid is next distilled till all the nitrous and marine acid is carried off. The white mass remaining is soluble in three times its quantity of cold water, and this is the acid of tin. By exposure to a red heat it grows yellow and transparent, loses its acidity, and becomes insoluble in water: it regains all these qualities by exposure some weeks to the atmosphere.

* See Cronstedt's Mineralogy.

† See Cronstedt's Mineralogy.

ART. XVII. *On the composition of Æther.*

M. Kunsemüller's theory of æther is, that it consists of the acid phlogisticated by one portion of the spirit of wine, and thus rendered aeriform, which unites with the other unaltered portion of the spirit of wine.

ART. XVIII. *On the acetous Acid, &c.*

M. Lowitz concentrates vinegar by freezing, and then distills it from powdered charcoal. This vinegar crystallises at 195° of cold of De Lisle's thermometer. The crystals separated from the fluid in which they shoot are the most pure vinegar yet obtained. Westendorp's acetous acid contains no heterogeneous matter. This acid of the same strength may be easily prepared by distilling in a gentle heat, three parts of acetated soda with eight parts of acid tartar of vitriol crystallised. The phlegm produced in the distillation of vinegar affords half its quantity of an anodyne vegetable liquor, on re-distilling it in a very tall alembic. It may be used, instead of alcohol of wine, for making vitriolic æther. M. Weltrumb finds, that by merely repeated distillation, the acid of lemons, of sugar, and empyreumatic acids, and others abounding with phlogiston, afford vinegar.

ART. XIX. *Sur le Phosphore, dans lequel il est traité de sa Combinaison avec le Soufre, &c.* On Phosphorus, with Remarks on its Combination with Sulphur: by M. Pelletier.

Margraaf readily combined sulphur with phosphorus by distillation, but M. P. says, the sulphur unites in a very large proportion to phosphorus, in a temperature less than that of boiling water. The compound is fusible in less heat considerably than sulphur alone.

Phosphorus, from bone, in hot water became solid at 24° to 31° of the water above 0 of Reaumur's thermometer, and in passing to the solid state the phosphorus raised the thermometer 6° to 9° higher than the surrounding water.

Phosphorus sublimed from water at 83° of Reaumur.

This substance is rendered flexible by distilling from it, in a retort, all the adhering humidity: it then becomes of a deep red colour, and is extremely flexible. The same flexibility and red colour are produced by exposure in water to the sun's rays.

Phosphorus was ascertained to boil at 232° above 0 of Reaumur's thermometer.

One gros (72 grains) of phosphorus united with 9 grains of sulphur in 4 ounces of distilled water, was fluid, under water, at 21° of Reaumur. The fusibility increased as the proportion of sulphur was increased, till equal parts of these two substances formed a compound that was fluid at 4° above zero; but when a greater proportion of sulphur was added, the compound required a higher temperature to melt it.

These two substances also may be combined in a retort without water, and unite in distilling; but the operation is attended with danger.

ART. XX. *Sur une manière de décomposer l'eau en Air inflammable, et en Air vital.* On a Method of decomposing Water into inflammable and vital Air: by Messrs. Paets Van Troostwyk and Deiman.

Water

Water and acid are produced by burning inflammable air in pure air. Water certainly pre-existed in the air, and the product of it is in proportion to their previous humidity, but acid is formed by the combustion; therefore the water may be fairly considered to be accidental with at least as much justice as the acid. The decomposition of water is more weakly supported than its composition. *Iron* is the only substance hitherto pretended to have decomposed water; but by heat alone inflammable air can be disengaged from this metal, and it is a reasonable supposition that water only facilitates its separation; analogous to the effect of water in promoting the disengagement of aerial acid from aerated ponderous spar, and pure air from calces. The decomposition of water is founded only on the hypothesis that the calcination of metals is the union of the base of pure air with them. But the fact itself, that the metal is calcined by water, is not yet satisfactorily proved; or at any rate it is a peculiar mode of calcination. The authors however now think that they have discovered a mode of forming inflammable and pure air by decomposing water.

The effects of the electric spark were tried on water as well as on other substances. A tube $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter and 12 in length, sealed hermetically at one end, but through which passed a wire of gold, one and a half inch in length within the tube, was filled with distilled water. At the distance of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch from the extremity of this wire was placed another wire which entered at the open end, and terminated in a glass vessel full of water, and containing the tube with water. By means of a conductor the wire which entered the open end of the tube communicated with the exterior surface of a Leyden phial, and this with the prime conductor. Electric sparks were produced of such a force, that the extremities of the wires within the tube were illuminated, and on every commotion a great number of small air bubbles appeared between the ends of the two wires. Air thus was gradually produced till it extended to the extremity of the upper wire, and then suddenly the spark in passing from the end of the wire to the water produced an explosion and a disappearance of the air, excepting a small residuum. By repeating the application of the electric sparks air was formed several times in the above manner. It became a question whether the electric sparks formed the inflammable air; and whether the pure air was not merely from this air contained in water, or that adhered to the sides of the tube. By passing the sparks through the vitriolic and nitrous acids, instead of water, air was disengaged, but there was no explosion, and it appeared, by the test of nitrous air, to be vital air. Hence it is concluded that the vital air arose from the decomposition of the water and of the acids. And if the inflammable air had not been separated from the water, but had been from the electric sparks, nitrous and vitriolic air should have been formed by the union of the inflammable air with these acids. The vital air, it was proved, could not arise from air already in the water or adhering to the sides of the tube, by experiments with water and tubes from which the air had been detached by the exhausted receiver. But it might be said the water received the air from the atmosphere, to which it was exposed during the experiment. To determine this question the water was confined by quicksilver, in a tube so bent that the residuum, after each explosion, could be let out by turning this tube, and yet not suffer the atmospheric air to come into contact with the water.

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For an obvious reason, the lower part of the inferior wire was of platina, which however being fractured by the explosions, on account of the great pressure of the mercury, they could not be repeated over quicksilver, and therefore were continued over water freed from air. A small quantity of air was left in the superior part of the curvature of the tube, so that by this means communication was prevented between the air of the atmosphere and the water in the upper part of the tube. By this interposition of air the expansion was less resisted, and stronger commotions could be produced, on which the speedy production of the air depends.

By this apparatus, and by taking the electric spark at a greater distance from the prime conductor, the production of air was so rapid that six hundred commotions occasioned the column of it to be 1 inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ in length. And by placing the inferior wire in the tube at the distance of one inch and a quarter from the superior wire, the quantity of air separated was still greater. It is worthy of observation, that when the experiments were continued, the first explosion would lead a residuum of perhaps $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch; this residuum being let out, the second combustion left a remainder of $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch; the third explosion afforded only $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch; and the fourth combustion produced only $\frac{1}{128}$ of an inch of residuum.

From these experiments the authors conclude, that the airs produced over water were only the inflammable and respirable air; and that the inflammable air could not be from the electric matter, but from the water itself—that the respirable air was from the decomposition of the water, because air in water is not pure, and therefore would not disappear totally as in the preceding experiments—that the acid formed by the explosion of these two airs is merely accidental; for that these experiments, at once synthetic and analytic, show water to be composed of inflammable and dephlogisticated air.

Against this being the composition of water, it has been said, 1. That the less impure the residuum after the combustion, and consequently the more pure the respirable air employed, the more acid is found in the water; and on the contrary, the more phlogisticated air in the residuum, the less acid or more pure the water.—2. That by adding phlogisticated air to the mixture of the two airs, the quantity of acid produced is diminished, so that by employing atmospheric air instead of dephlogisticated air, no acidity scarcely is perceived.

To these objections Messrs. T. answer, that we must suppose the oxygenous gas has a stronger attraction for the hydrogenous gas than for the azotic gas. Therefore, if the hydrogenous gas be a given quantity, and the oxygenous gas be such a proportion as to unite totally with it, the product will be merely water, and a residuum of azotic gas always in the purest air.—If the quantity of oxygenous gas be greater than in the last case, the superabundant air will unite to the azotic air and form nitrous acid; and if more oxygenous gas than was sufficient to saturate the azotic air be present, the residuum will be almost pure air; as happened in Mr. Cavendish's experiments.

The second objection which has been made is equivocal. If by adding azotic gas be understood that the mixture of gases is thus increased, it is plain that such an addition will not alter the result; for the oxygenous gas having as much hydrogenous gas applied as can saturate it, it will not combine with the azotic gas already contained

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in it, or *added*; the residuum only will be increased. Accordingly, Dr. Priestley found no effect from the addition of azotic air. The same reasoning applies to the cases in which atmospheric air was employed instead of dephlogisticated air: the quantities being the same, either no effect will be observed, or the acidity will be less, and the residuum more impure. If, on the contrary, on adding azotic gas the quantity of hydrogenous gas be diminished, the absolute quantity of dephlogisticated air remaining the same, one part of this air being redundant, will unite to the azotic gas, and form acid, and the residuum will be in a great measure dephlogisticated air. Such was the result of Mr. Cavendish's experiments.

AGRICULTURE.

ART. XXI. Paris. *Traité sur la Culture & les Usages des Pommes de Terre, &c.* Treatise on the Cultivation and Uses of Potatoes: by M. Parmentier. 8vo. 386 p. 1789.

M. M. Thouin and Cadet de Vaux, being directed by the Royal Agricultural Society to examine this work, say, that it is the most complete ever published on the subject, that no person has paid so much attention to the cultivation of potatoes as M. P. and that he has corresponded with all those who have pursued it. They also recommend it to be distributed throughout the country, observing, that the husbandman who reads it must be convinced of its utility.

After a history of the introduction of this valuable root into Europe, M. P. mentions the varieties which he has cultivated, and the soils to which they are most adapted, in the following order. 1. Large white, spotted with red, called in some places cow, and in Flanders wild potatoe. It is the most vigorous and productive species, succeeds well in any soil, but is best in sand. 2. Long white. It is particularly cultivated in Ireland, is very productive, and of excellent quality. 3. Flat yellowish red. It requires a light soil. 4. Oblong red. It succeeds best in strong ground. 5. Long red. It is pretty generally kidney shaped, it is marked within with a red circle, is late, and requires a rich soil. 6. Red, called mouse, or cow's-horn. It is an early potatoe. 7. Onion-peel, or ox-tongue. This is the earliest species of all, though it does not blossom sooner than others: it succeeds in a light soil. 8. Little flat yellowish, or Spanish. It nearly resembles in shape a kidney-bean, is a little more pointed at one end than the other, productive, and strikes deep into the ground. 9. Long marbled red. It much resembles the large white, and is frequently conglomerate: it is extremely strong and productive, but of indifferent quality. 10. Round red. It differs from No. 4 only in its shape, and being somewhat earlier. 11. Violet, or Dutch violet. It is early, but not productive. 12. Small white, small Chinese, or sweet Hanoverian. It is agreeable to the palate. The white are in general more early than the red, do not require so rich a soil, and produce a third more. No. 1 is in every point of view the best. Potatoes, besides being little liable to accidents, cleanse fields from weeds, are a profitable crop for barren lands, and fit them for other productions. Two ploughings are sufficient; one very deep, before the winter; the second, a little before planting. The depth of the soil should be eight or nine inches, the potatoes planted at a foot and half distance, and covered with four or five inches of earth. In rich soils the planting should be

wider and shallower than in poor; and the red potatoes require less space than the white. If potatoes be cut into pieces for planting, they should be divided diagonally, with two or three eyes at least in each piece, and exposed to the air to dry before used. Sowing seed occasionally is the most efficacious method of preventing potatoes from degenerating. The fruit should be gathered in the fall, kept in sand, or hung up during the winter, and sown in the spring: the roots dug up in the fall are to be planted the spring following, and some large enough for the market will be produced the next season: but they are not completely productive till the third year. This new generation will preserve its qualities for a great number of years.

L'Esprit de Journaux.

HISTORY.

ART. XXII. Leipzig. *Kurzgefasste Anleitung zur Kenntniss, &c.* Abridgment of the "Introduction to the Universal History of all Nations, for the Use of Students:" (see our Rev. Vol. V. p. 125) by C. D. Beck. Vol. I. 8vo. 425 p. Price 1 r. (3s. 6d.) 1789.

This is not merely an abridgment of the larger work; in some places corrections, and even additions, having been made to the text. The notes have undergone some judicious loppings, and in many respects we think them preferable in their present state. This volume reaches to the year 843.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXIII. Salzburg. *Philosophische Geschichte der Menschen und Völker, &c.* Philosophical History of Men and Nations; by F. M. Vierthaler. Vols. I, II. 8vo. 1171 p. 1788.

The author's design is to give a history of all the known people of the earth, with a particular view to the progress of civilization. The first volume contains a brief history of geography, and a view of the revolutions which have taken place in the situations of people. The style is elegant, but sometimes too much studied. It is in many respects a valuable work, but we hope Mr. V. will compress his thoughts into a narrower compass in the subsequent volumes.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ART. XXIV. Brunn, & Olmutz. *Versuch einer kurzgefassten politischen Landgeschichte des Marggrafthums Mahren, &c.* Sketch of a brief, political and geographical History of the Marquisate of Moravia, by Jos. Wratisslaw, prof. of Ecc. and Civ. Law, &c. Vol. I. 8vo. 270 p. 1785. Vol. II. 154 p. 1788. Price 1 fl. 30 cr. (3s. 6d.)

The first volume is divided into three periods: 1. from 856 to 907, during which time Moravia was a considerable kingdom, and bore the appellation of Great. The author has given ample accounts of the kings *Radislav* and *Swatopluk*, from cotemporary historians, defending them with much warmth against the partiality of some German writers, and refuting various misrepresentations, particularly with respect to the end of the great *Swatopluk*. 2. From 907 to 1029, when it was from time to time oppressed by the Bohemians, Poles, and other neighbouring powers. 3. From 1029 to 1182. Mr. W. thinks that the Moravians were not conquered by the Bohemians at the beginning

beginning of this period, but that, having driven out the Poles, they voluntarily put themselves under the protection of Bohemia.

The 2d volume begins with an excellent dissertation, by Jos. Dobrowsky, "on the ancient seat of the Sclavonians in Europe, their spreading since the sixth century, and particularly on the origin of the Moravians; with their history to the installation of the duke Ladislaw." This treats, 1. on the commonness of the name Sclavonian. 2. On the seat of the Sclavonians in the sixth century. 3. On the ancient seat of the Vandals, or Sclavonians, on the Baltic. These dwelt near the mouth of the Vistula from time immemorial, and those nations whose languages approach nearest theirs inhabited the neighbouring country. The old Prussian, Livonian and Lithuanian, appear to be but three dialects of the same tongue. The Sclavonian has much less affinity to the Asiatic languages than to the German; of the latter, the Scandinavian, Danish, Swedish, and low Dutch approach it nearest; but the Latin nearer than these. The Lithuanian seems to be a middle dialect, between the Sclavonian and German. To the Greek it has less resemblance than to the latter. 4. On the particular names of the Sclavonians, in the earliest times, from the annals of Germany. 5. Geography of Sclavonia in the middle ages, from Helmold. 6. Principal routs of the emigrations of the Sclavonians. This essay will be read with pleasure and profit by those who interest themselves in the history of the Slaves.

This volume continues the history of Moravia from the beginning of the newly erected marquisate in 1182, under the Bohemian princes of the house of Przemislaw, to its extinction in 1306, under Wenzel III. Mr. W. proves that the crown of Bohemia was at this time hereditary, and that the word *eligere*, used by historians, signified only the solemnity used on the occasion.

This is the work of a well-informed historian, and a lover of truth.

Jen. Allg. Literat. Zeitung.

B I O G R A P H Y.

ART. XXV. Naples. *Elogio storico del Cav. Gaetano Filangieri, &c.* An historical Eulogy of the Chev. G. Filangieri; by Donato Tommasi. 8vo. 208 p. 1788.

In this eulogy, which does honour to its author, we are informed that the 8th vol. of Filangieri's treatise on legislation, being the 1st part of the 5th book, the subject of which is the laws that respect religion, will soon be published, he having finished it before his death. F. also left sketches of the 9th vol. exhibiting the advantages of christianity compared with superstition and irreligion, and of some other works which he had meditated.

Nov. Lett. di Firenze.

ART. XXVI. Florence. *Ricerche storico-critiche circa alle Scoperte d'Amerigo Vesputti, &c.* An historico-critical Inquiry into the Discoveries of Americus Vesputius, with some Account of them by himself, never before published: by F. Bartolozzi. 8vo. 182 p. 1789.

Vesputius has given a brief account of all his voyages to Pietro Soderini, with direct proofs of his having the first landed on the continent of America. On this Mr. B. has written a kind of commentary, tracing the course he held, and attempting a general explanation of

of Vesputius's method of determining the longitude, from which it follows, that Morino was not the inventor of that founded on the motion of the moon. Mr. B. also proves, that Americus introduced into astronomy the correspondence between the times and distances of the celestial bodies, which was afterwards improved by Galileo.

Novelle Lett. di Firenze.

ART. XXVII. Florence. *Elogio dell' Ab. Ridolfino, &c.* Elogy of Abbe Ridolfino, Marquis Venuti, read at the Etrurian Academy of Cortona: by P. Pompilio Pozetti. 8vo. 60 p. 1789.

An eloquent panegyric of the marquis, including a list of his works, with remarks on them. The greatest part of his life was spent at Rome in the study of antiquities.

Novelle Lett. di Firenze.

ART. XXVIII. Pisa. *Vite Italianorum Doctrinæ excellentium, &c.* Lives of learned Italians who flourished in the 17th and 18th Centuries: by Ang. Fabronio. Vol. XIV. 8vo. 228 p. 1789.

With this vol. Mr. F. appears to have terminated his work, or at least put a stop to it for a time. The number of lives in the whole amount now to a hundred.

Novelle Lett. di Firenze.

ART. XXIX. Venice. *Elogio di Domenico Maria Manni, &c.* Elogy of D. M. Manni, of Florence, with a List of his Works: by G. Bern. Tornitano, Member of several Academies. 8vo. 24 p. 1789.

This elogy does credit to its author. Manni died at the age of 98, after having written 104 different works.

Nov. Lett. di Firenze.

ART. XXX. Padua. *Elogio di Gesner.* Elogy of Gesner. 8vo. 90 p. 1789.

This is written by the translator, friend, and imitator of Gesner, abbe Berthola. Its flowery style is that in which a Gesner ought to be praised. An account of the reception which the abbè met with on a visit he paid G. and a conversation he had with him on his manner of composing, and his pastoral descriptions, will no doubt afford gratification to many readers.

Novelle Lett. di Firenze.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. XXXI. Paris. *Mémoires concernant l'Histoire, &c.* Memoirs relative to the History; Sciences, Arts, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Chinese. Vol. xiv. 4to. 562 p. with copper-plates. 1788.

The first piece in this vol. is by M. Amiot. It treats of the countries that are, or have been, tributary to China; and is taken from a work written at the command of the Emperor Kang-hi. The second by the same, consists of several letters and petitions addressed to the Emperor by his tributaries. These tributes, as they are termed by the Chinese, are in fact only presents, for which the Emperor is obliged to make a return. M. A. gives a full account of an expedition against Japan in 1270, in which the greatest part of a hundred thousand men, sent to conquer that kingdom, perished at sea. The history of the kingdom of Thibet is pretty largely entered into. It appears, if the Chinese account may be depended on, that the sovereignty of the grand Lamas was not established till the year 1180.

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The third piece is an abstract of a voluminous ms. on the customs and laws observed in China, from the remotest antiquity, written by the late M. Cibot, missionary at Pekin. M. C. finding in different Chinese works many customs resembling those of which we read in the book of Esther, was persuaded they would tend to illustrate that book : he undertook, therefore, a commentary on it, in which he proposed to explain the literal and historical sense of various passages in it, relative to manners and customs, by comparing these with those of the Chinese. In this M. C. has not confined himself strictly to customs illustrative of his subject, but frequently enters largely into matters unconnected with it, giving us ample details of various Chinese manners. Of eunuchs he observes, that they have long been used in China : criminals were first made so, by way of punishment : these were by degrees employed as slaves in the service of the women of the court ; and thus, latterly, when they grew into power there, parents began to sacrifice a child, that they might have a protector. Slavery also was first a punishment of crime ; it was then transferred to prisoners taken in war ; and, at length, poverty tempted parents to sell their children. On the concubines of the Emperor he treats very largely, and the consequences of the oppressive right, claimed by him, of taking to himself every girl possessed of the least beauty throughout his dominions. The poor were reduced to the utmost misery to support the number of women retained in the palace, and the officers appointed to select these unfortunate maidens frequently made the rich ransom their children, and sold those of the poor wherever they could find a purchaser.

The volume concludes with extracts from letters of M. Amiôt. For proof of the terrible sea-flood that swallowed up a great part of the island of Formosa, and destroyed a great number of vessels, the truth of which has been questioned by many Europeans at Canton, M. A. refers to the Gazette of the empire, assuring us, that, unlike those of Europe, it contains nothing but what is authentic. As an instance of the little skill of the Chinese in the arts, the hydraulic engines in the emperor's gardens, constructed on the models of those of Europe, are disused, for want of persons able to manage them, and keep them in repair ; so that the canals and reservoirs are filled by water fetched by men from the river in osier buckets.

M. de Guignes. *Journal des Sçavans.*

ART. XXXII. *Bremen.* On the 1st of March the sale of the Nonnian library, *Nonnischen Bibliothek*, will re-commence. The second part of the catalogue may be had of Croker at Jena, or at the office of the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung* there. It contains the ecclesiastical, profane, and literary history, philosophy, and some scarce and valuable works on other subjects. Hr. Rector Umnius, Hr. Subrektor Bredenkamp, and J. H. Cramer, bookseller, will receive commissions from foreigners.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.